Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 41 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
22nd February ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th ,, ..	A Steamer† ..	..
15th ,, ..	A Steamer† ..	..
22nd ,, ..	Malta ..	6064
29th ,, ..	Somali ..	6712
5th April ..	A Steamer† ..	..

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th March ..	Dumra ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd.
19th ,, ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
26th ,, ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	18th Feb.
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	10th Feb.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Yama Maru	Y. Yano	3032	17th Feb.	28th Feb
Misyachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	19th Feb.	27th Feb.
[illegible] Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3048	26th Feb	7th ar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHI CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,606

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy
Konkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th ,,	Japan.
Inabo Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	10th ,,	..
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th ,,	..

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Alam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareh ... 0
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Ceba	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on th above Agencies and Branches and also on th principal commercial cities throughout th world, buy and receive for collection Bills Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrue does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan.)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may b ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,60,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ pe cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. pe annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed o Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. pe annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend War rants, etc. collected free of charge for Ac count Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

HEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. O. MULICK,
Manager

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid-Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	80,00.000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before decid. ing the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES WHITE YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the temple of Hanuman at Tamba Kanta by order of Seth Valji Kanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Jagjiwan Madraswala.

4 bales each 300 lbs. white yarn No. 32/44 (number and quality according to sample).

AUCTION SALE OF 1,360 PIECES CANVAS AND 81 BALES BLANKETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the Agents of the New Kaiseri Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Devidas and Sons the Government and Railway Contractors.

1,360 pieces Canvas (contents of 60 bales) 37 inches, 20 yards, 18 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Hasanbhoy Mamuji.

47 bales each 150 blankets, No. 5462, 54 by 82 inches, 1¼ lbs.

18 bales each 150 blankets, No. 5666, 56 by 75 inches, 1 lb. 11 ounces.

16 bales each 150 blankets, No. 5875, 58 by 75 inches 2 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 PACKAGES GAVANS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Patel Govindlal Trikamlal and on account and at the risk of Sha Kikabhoy Popatlal (of Balabhoy Devchand Kapadvanjvala).

15 packages each 200 chowlos Gavans Gulabi No. Boy 8 yards, 42 inches.

8 packages each 200 pairs Gavans Gulabi, No. Boy 8½ yards, 46 inches.

5 packages each 200 chowlos Gavans Gulabi, No. Boy 10 yards, 46 inches.

16 packages each 200 chowlos and pairs Gavans Gulabi, No. Boy 9 yards, 52 inches.

8 packages each 200 chowlos and pairs Gavan Gulabi, No. Budh 9 yards, 52 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chaganlal Dullabhdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Karsondas Govindji of Ganeshchowk.

18 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings. No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3-45 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam.

5 packages each 150 pairs Dhotees No. 1919, 8 to 10 yards.

And on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.

10 packages each 150 pairs Dhotees quality of Indent No. 350 Vasanthumari or other 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE, SUPERIOR, FINE, WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Vadilal Purshottam.

10 packages each 150 pairs English-made. Superior, fine, white Dhotees Indent. No. M N W 580, S W—(Quality of No. 350). 8 to 10 yards.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February 1919.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
Anzora Creame saleable at Rs. 1/4.
Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
21, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay.

SALE OF AN ARGYLE MOTOR CAR.

In pursuance of the order made in the Consent Decree made on the 3rd day of the October 1918, by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 1237 of 1918. Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed versus Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms.

One Argyle Motor Car No. 1156, 15 H.P., 6-Seaters and Landaulette body

The car can be inspected in the compound of Alhambra Cinema at Sandhurst Road, before the day of sale and at the Office of the Auctioneers, from 11 a.m., on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 25 Bales Tata Mills Checks Darji Chhap Cypher 726.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of The Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Manaramji Visaji Cloth Merchants Shimoga:—

25 bales Tata Mills checks cypher 726 Darji Chhap each bale containing 60 pieces of 25 inch by 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 18th February, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Machinery, glass bottles, milk, iron tanks, bulbs, whisky, syrup, of figs, photo goods, medicine, rubber, matches, art work, cod liver oil, stationery, lead-pencils, sundries, embrocation, cigarettes, samples bales, cotton piece-goods, cotton, paper shooks, china clay, red paint, marine glue, paint, nails, oils, wire rope, iron bars, deck chairs, etc., 46 cases tin plates, 5 bales papeo, 16 bales cotton 3 bales cawpole 213 bales skin, 53 drums sodium sulphide, 29 bales piece-goods.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

Corner Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

THE ONLY WAY TO POPULARIZE YOUR MERCHANDISE, MANUFACTURE TRADE OR ANY STUFF WHATSOEVER IS TO VISIT.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.'s Auction Rooms,
Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

where you will have the exact idea how you can do it.

Reasons are:—The grand place, very first-class locality, mass of well-to-do people as their customers; expert sales staff; proprietors personal care and attendance.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Telephone 3297.

DROPS OF INK MAKE MILLIONS THINK but to write with a bad ink IS A BLUNDER. "Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making Try and reap its benefit. S. RANADE & CO., BOMBAY NO. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . ., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Mellows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Anteliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratex leather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 35, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay, Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, pleas communicate with us as we can offer you speci ally low terms on Insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, two GOANESE HEAD COOKS. Good salary to qualified applicants. 915

WANTED—A Hindu or a Mahomedan for a Factory, who understands cleaning and oiling Machinery. Apply Box No. 213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 839

WANTED—An experienced CANVASSER, having capacity in Mill-Stores, etc. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 861

WANTED—One TYPIST, knowing English correspondence well. Apply with testimonials to VEJNATH KESHAVJI, Manager Virji Lalji & Co., Kharek Bazar Mandvi, Bombay. 919

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MANAGER for export business. Liberal terms. Good prospects, one is actually in line need apply to Box No. 232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

WANTED—COMPETENT TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 with prospects. Office experienced Gujarati Hindus need apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall. 911

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, and one GENERAL CLERK, with knowledge of accounts and correspondence for a commercial firm. Apply with copies of testimonials, and salary expected to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 902

WANTED—By a well connected Parsi family, a middle aged, experienced NURSERY GOVERNESS to take charge of a boy and a girl. Apply to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 898

WANTED—4 temporary CLERKS, pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification Men with experience of Public Works accounts need only apply by the 20th instant at the latest stating their age, qualifications and copies of testimonials if any, to A. X. MORAES, Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, Dhulia. 897

WANTED—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the State Electric Installation. Applicants should state the lowest salary they will accept. Free unfurnished quarters and a Bike will be provided by the State. Applications stating age and experience with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 28th February, 1919. H. V. MODY, B.A., L.C.E., State Engineer, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, (Kathiawar). 883

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CASHIER for an attorney's firm. Apply with certificates to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 950

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for an European Firm (Machinery Manufacturers). Apply Box No. 242, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 927

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY ASSISTANTS required for Ladies' Hosiery and Fancy Section in Drapery Department. Apply to The BRANCH MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay. 937

WANTED—An experienced Hindu UNDERGRADUATE to work as Librarian, time 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 5-30 p.m. (B. T.). Apply with qualification and salary expected to Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 926

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDING MASTER for a large Mill in Bombay. Parsee preferred. Apply with copies of certificates stating age and pay expected to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 681

WANTED—A smart Parsee TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well acquainted with English and Gujarati. Apply enclosing testimonials and stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

WANTED—A smart (GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE), experienced correspondence clerk, having practical experience of managing an import indent office. Apply in own handwriting, qualification and salary expected to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 925

WANTED—An experienced man, knowing Marathi for welfare work, that is, organising Co-operative and Debt Redemption Societies and similar organisations for the amelioration of the Mill-hands of a local Mill. Graduate will be preferred. Apply No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 918

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi and English Correspondence and well versed in Gujarathi Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to Messrs. C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Grant Road Bombay, between 9 and 12 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. 921

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN returning to England on business will like to take agencies and commissions. Communicate "Y" c/o Cox & Co., Bombay. 941

HEAD MASTER of English School, expert Correspondent and Office Manager, wants EMPLOYMENT in Merchant or Brokers' firm. Write to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 874

WANTED by an energetic young Parsee of several years' experience, willing to work as Head Clerk, Store-keeper, or in any capacity; not afraid of hard work; accept reasonable terms. Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 928

WANTED.

WANTED—BUNGALOW for hire with decent garden at Santa Cruz. Apply with particulars to "A" c/o Gem Press, op. Goculdas Hospital. 859

WANTED—Buyers of Calcite (Carbonate of Lime) in large quantities. Terms favourable. Please apply Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 876

WANTED—OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—12 H.-P., FIAT, 6-7 seater, Torpedo Body, Hood, Folding Glass Screen and Accessories complete. Price, Rs. 6,000 or near offer. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 879

SPECIAL OFFERS in Men's ready-made Suits and Breeches, also Shirts, Underwear, Footwear, etc., detailed list available. Apply by post card, (list will not be given on personal application). ASQUITH & LORD, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 939

FOR SALE—Two Englebergs RICE HULLER and POLISHERS combined very good condition Rs. 600 each HAND DRILLING MACHINE, PULLEYS. Particulars from:—BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 906

HAVE YOU USED an Imperial Mansions H. B. PENCIL for your office use? The best in the market, the most economical in use, try it! Rs. 3/4 per gross, V.-P. extra. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has had much experience in the trade, and is just returning home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain. 907

FOR SALE—Well-known Bahadur OIL ENGINE 9½ H.-P., with 3 ins. centrifugal pump complete with fast and loose pulley and Siemens Brother's Direct Current Generator K. W. 5.5 Amps. 5.0 and Motor 6.5 Amps. 110 volts combined. Very little used. Apply Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 924

FOR SALE—A smart TURNOUT, an Eng. latest Canoe vict. by Hooper, light comfortable, excellent condition, painted dark green, plated fittings. A chest, Waler cob 15.1. 7, off good mover, no vice, sound and good condition, and a single set harness as good as new. Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 899

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Upto the end of the season (15th June, 1919) "HOMESTEAD", on Chowk Point, Matheran, completely furnished, large grounds with Tennis Court, ample stabling and servants' accommodation. Rent Rs. 3,000. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 880

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, upto date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

TO LET—A vacant piece of LAND at the Junction of Lamington and Bellasis Roads, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards, wholly or in parts for motor garages, workshop or show-room or otherwise. Also available with suitable construction on terms. Apply sharp S. D. DAVAR, Sleater Road, near Wimbridge. 882

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES 30s JAPAN COTTON YARN.

NOTICE IS GIVEN to the public that on the 24th March, 1919, 25 bales of 30s, Japan Grey Yarn 10,000 lbs. will be sold off at the pedhi of the undersigned situated at Tambakanta at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the account, risk and cost of the defaulting party, Messrs. K. S. Rangachari and Sons, a Madrasee firm doing business in Bombay.

25 per cent. to be paid in advance at the time of acceptance.

AMICHAND MOTICHAND.

922

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money of Rs. 200 for the supply of the following electric materials required for use in this department, will be received in this office of the undersigned up to and on the 15th February, 1919. For further particulars please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 6th February, 1919.

Copper tape 1 by 1/8 inch, 5,800 ft.
Copper rivets 3/8 by 1/8 inch, 40 dozen.
Copper clamp, 48 gross.

S. D. IYENGAR,
Offg. Chief Electrical Engineer to the Govt. of Mysore. 942

Crescent B.M.&Co. Brand

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
CHEMICAL MANFACTURERS.
Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash.)
Crescent Alkali for Washing.
Crex Washing Powder.
Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
Caustic Soda.
Muriate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamac and Voltoids.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, and a bonus of Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1918, are made payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., on week days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m., on Saturdays, at the Registered Office of the Company, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Members on 9th February, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th February to 17th February 1919 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 30th January, 1919. 829

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Complete and systematic coaching in the Matriculation French course by Mr. D. V. SHRIKHANDE, B.A., (the late senior French Teacher, St. Xavier's H.S.) in the Ram Mohan English School (Prarthana Samaj), Girgaon, from February 21st, daily from 5-30 to 6-45 p.m. especially for the French students due next April. Apply between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. 923

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist.
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.

6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 812

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1919, at 6.30 p.m.

C. J. COLLINGS,
Honorary Secretary.

23rd January, 1919. 435

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD, NAGPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., will be held on MONDAY, the 24th February 1919, at 8.30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend payable to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company on 31st December 1918.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th February 1919 to 5th March 1919 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
943

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 25th February, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 312-314, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1918, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is elegible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February 1919 to 8th March 1919 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1919.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the authority in that behalf vested in them the Board of Directors of the Company had in July, 1918, at the request of Messrs. RAMANNAH RAMGOPAL and BHOOMIAH, the firm of Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Company signified their approval of and sanction to the appointment of Mr. VENKAT KRISHTIAH, as Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah, but owing to Mr. Venkat Kristiah's mismanagements, the Board withdrew the sanction and approval in December, 1918, and on the 13th December, 1918, sanctioned and approved the nomination of Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal, who is also a partner in the said firm, as the Managing Partner of the said firm. Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal was conducting the Company's business at the Company's office as per Board's order and under the Board's supervision and control till 3rd January 1919. On the 3rd January, 1919, Mr. Lashminarayen Ramgopal was served with a Notice on behalf of the Commissioner of Police of H. E. H. The Nizam's Government in regard to his appointment and on the 4th January, 1919, Mr. Venkat Kristiah, took possession of the Mills, etc., of the Company by the help of the Police and has been dealing with the property of the Company irrespective of the Board's control and supervision and necessary steps are in progress to recover possession of the property from him and otherwise.

Mr. Venkat Kristiah is acting unauthorisedly and in defiance of the Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and is signing as the Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Ramannah Ramgopal and Bhoomiah though not authorised and not entitled to do the same. The Public is hereby warned that the Company will not be held responsible for any dealings and agreements with Mr. Venkat Kristiah on behalf of the Company and all persons dealing with him will do so at their own risk and peril and the Company will not be bound by his acts and defaults.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1919.

KESHEO RAO VAKIL,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. 947

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Pandharpur Water Works, starting pay Rs. 110 to Rs. 120; free quarters provided. Those only who hold 1st class certificate under the Boiler Act and have had sufficient experience of Water Works should apply, with copies of testimonials, etc., by the 1st March, 1919

A. B. DE SOUZA.
Executive Engineer
Sholapur District.

P. W. D Office.
Sholapur, 13th February, 1919. 944

NOTICE.

THE FIRM ARTURO BONESCHI, Bombay begs to inform its Indian Patrons that in order to satisfactorily m et the increased and manifold requirements of the post-war trade it has opened 2 new branches at

LONDON AND THIESTE

whose services are at their disposal from now on.

For ARTURO BONESCHI
FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA,
920 General Manager

NOTICE.

IT IS PROPOSED TO HOLD A MEETING of the past and present members of the DECCAN COLLEGE in the B. A. Hall at 5-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919, to consider the question of a farewell address and suitable memorial to Principal F. W. Bain, who is about to retire. All Deccanites and others interested are cordially invited to attend. 945

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, No. 16 Up Northern Express will leave Delhi for Bombay at 8-45 instead of at 9-20. The arrival time in Bombay remains unaltered.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag.: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919. 826

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA VELJI KARMAN, a grain merchant, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai DEVKABAI, widow of Sha Velji Karman, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, Lalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of February 1919.
Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 940

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of HIRABAI, widow of Thaker Hirji Mathuradas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort. Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of Thaker Naranji Mathuradas, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Purshotamdas Naranji Mathuradas, a minor nephew of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of February 1919.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW and CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys. 935

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To
The Heirs and legal representatives of Moolchand Lalubhai late of Patan (Gujrat) ..... Deceased.

WHEREAS the whereabouts of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. MOOLCHAND LALUBHAI are not known; Notice is hereby given that unless the claim of our client Mr. Alibhoy Mulla Jivanji against the estate of the said Moolchand Lalubhai in respect of a loan given to the said Moolchand on the security of a parcel of pearls is satisfied on or before FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, the said parcel of pearls will be sold by our client either by Public Auction or private contract after the said 28th day of February, 1919, and the proceeds applied in or towards the satisfaction of our client's claim against the estate of the said Moolchand Lalubhai.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
949

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAM AHMED AFZULBHAI HAVA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MOTILAL UDERAM the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground the Fazandari whereof is Hirabai widow and executrix of the late Dhanji Mulji, situate lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 422, New No. 794, Old Survey No. 254 and New Survey No. 1/132 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3896 and Street No. 213, all which premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on the North by Cavel Street, on the South by property of Gordhan Liladhar on the East by Cavel Street and on the West by Cavel Street.

Dated this 14th day of February 1919.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 931

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVLAL CHHOTAMLAL MEHTA alias MADHAVLAL CHHOTAMLAL, a widower of Bhavnagar, Nagar Hindu inhabitant, a clerk in the office of Diwan-bahadur of Bhavnagar, who at the time of his death was residing at Bhavnagar ..... Deceased

DHANVANTRAI GIRJAPRASAD DESAI, of Bhavnagar, Nagar Brahmin, Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, at present residing at Laburnum Road, without the Fort of Bombay appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Kapindralal, a minor son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 938

S. GOVIND & Co.,

BOOK-SELLERS & PUBLISHERS, etc
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum P. O., BOMBAY.

	Rs. a. p.
Encyclopedia of Physical Culture. By Bernarr Macfadden. 5 Vols. (contains complete instructions for the cure of all Diseases through Physcultopathy)	90 0 0
Macfadden's Strengthening the Eyes (Scientific Eye training in 28 lessons)	16 0 0
Macfadden's Strength from Eating	4 0 0
Macfadden's How to gain weight.	2 0 0
Macfadden's Constipation, its cause and cure	2 0 0
Macfadden's Treloar's Science of Muscular Development	4 0 0
Hazzard's Fasting for the Cure of Disease	4 0 0
Buttner's Fleshless Diet	6 0 0
Rabindranath Tagore's The Parrot's Training (New work, 1918)	2 0 0
K. Vyas Rao's Future Government of India, 1918	9 12 0
Lowell's Government of England, 2 Vols. (1917)	18 0 0
Whibley's Political Portraits, 1917	6 8 0
Bosanquet's Social and International Ideals, 1917	5 4 0
Mrs. Herbert's Sex Lore	7 8 0
McKeever's Training the Girl	6 8 0

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under size As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4 each. Horse Rs. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows St. (Op. Taraporewala.) Bombay.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property No. 2—27, situate at Armenian Lane, Fort, A ward, No. 1556, Case No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Rahimtula Abdul Rahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in the Fort, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919 at 4 p.m., (S.T.), about 37,307 Bengali maunds of salt manufactured in Samwat year 1974 and lying now in the Navikhar, Kolekhar, Morabhajni and Vadgar salt pans at Bellapur Zilla on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed the defaulting purchasers thereof. Full particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the said Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, as also at the said office of the undersigned.

The salt pans are situate in Bellapur Taluka, where all the salt is open for inspection.

Further particulars as regards the salt can be ascertained from the said Messrs. Haji Rahimtula Abdul Rahim either at their pedhi in Chas Mohalla or at their pedhi in Sajanirai in Bellapur Taluka.

The Sale of this property which was postponed to 19th instant, owing to the death of one of the parties will be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot or in separate Plots:

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423 and another piece of freehold, vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards, or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardesir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described in the conditions of sale and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cowasji" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidass at Tambakanta, Pydhoni by order of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the following merchants:—

On account and risk of Mr. Chabildas Nathoobhoy.

150 bales yarn No. 12 The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Trikamlal Moolchand.

75 bales yarn No. 12 the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Mr. Virchand Dulcherang.

50 bales yarn No. 12 The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

On account and risk of Mr. Kantilal Hiralal.

50 bales yarn No. 12 The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., each 400 lbs. Flower tie photo ticket suitable for China.

A deposit of 5% per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the Daria Mahal), very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and cockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets and durries, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and corner cabinets, rich ornaments, pictures, vases and figures, electric table and hall lights, table and ceiling fans, blackwood carved furniture, glass door book cases, revolving office chairs, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, aluminium utensils, one large iron stove with chimney, China matting, stair matting with felt and brass rods, large partition, rich curtains, with poles, rich garden pots, fowl houses with fowls, two motor cars, etc., etc., the property of C. H. Bhatt, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROP AND COCOA-NUT, ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens Office on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 9 a.m., (S.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season.

(2) Right of collecting cocoanut crop, for one year.

(3) Right of taking lawn mow grass from 15th June, 1919 to 30th September, 1919 from the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th day of February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chetan" House, Middle Colaba near suitable and handsome made to order house hold furniture, very rich glass and cockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, Persian and Cashmere carpets, table and hall electric lamps, Dwarkin room fancy cabinets, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, lawn and small lawn patio swings, wall and table clocks, drawing room fancy corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suits of settee and chairs, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, fancy tapoys, Singer hand sewing machines, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest, of drawers, cloth and gown presses, linen cup boards, ward robs, hat stands, one large stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. Phibbs and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nasbit Lane, Mazagon, Mazagon Terrace opposite to the Police Court, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood house hold furnitures, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, table lamps, single and double bedsteads, iron baba cot, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, cane chairs and sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofa, hat stands, large wooden chest, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lieut. and Quartermaster A. E. Richardson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on vein 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th, February 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURES

The Broadwest's Best Production

"A Turf Conspiracy"

A beautiful 5-reel drama.

Adapted from the famous novel by

NAT GOULD

and starring the famous artistes:

VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES.

Illustrating how greed for amassing wealth leads men to commit grave crimes and to suffer miseries in life.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
EFFECTIVE ACTING!!
EXCELLENT PLOT!!!

A Rollicking Comic

"RED, WHITE AND BLUE"

Laughter from beginning to end.

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

America's best-known woman in an entertaining comedy mystery

"Mysterious Client"

A Patheplay in 5 acts.

Mrs. CASTLE is more charming than ever as the star of this interest-holding mystery play, which is a startling and vivid story of the under-world of the aristocracy.

PATHE GAZETTE.

"THE LADY-KILLER" (Comic.)

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily

MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m

EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Public Exhibition

of

Art, Industries, Needle and Fancy Work

in aid of

FAMINE RELIEF

under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LLOYD

promoted by

The Catholic Ladies' Association

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL HALL AND GROUNDS

Feb. 20, 21 and 22 (5-30 to 10 p. m.)

To be opened by H. E. Lady Lloyd.

Fancy Fair and Fete

The Wonderful Sixes. | Lucky Rings.
The Wheel of Fortune. | Transformations
The Angels' Rest. | Fish Pond.
The Vanishing Spirits. | Woodland Hotel.

St. Mary's Band —St. Xavier's Orchestra.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest, of drawers, cloth and gown presses, linen cup boards, ward robs, hat stands, one large stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

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The property of Lieut. and Quartermaster A. E. Richardson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on vein 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th, February 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

Did you notice the huge rush

on Saturday and Sunday at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The Great Film—perhaps the greatest one of the Century——

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,"

It seems, has appealed to the imagination of Bombayites.

Aye, it is a tribute to their sense of Justice, Sense of Fair play and Sense of Godliness.

THIS IS THE SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK

The concluding four Chapters are intensely realistic and scrupulously accurate in History.

The Gaumont Gazette and a screaming Comic in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15p. m. (S. T.)

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

presents during this week second instalment

Episodes 3 & 4

OF THE UNIVERSAL'S AMAZING SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

Millions favourite

EDDIE POLO

Also

One more episode of our Mystery Serial

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30

Frederic Shipman's

NEW FANTASTICS

PLAN AT ROSE Co.

"EVERY INCH A THRILLER!"

That's what everybody says who sees the Second Instalment of Universal's High-Speed Serial

THE BULL'S EYE

now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

Together with 11th EPISODE of "Who is Number One?"

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy, Porterfield, Liverpool, Jan. 4.

S. S. Krakatan, Schally, Rangoon, Feb. 6.

S. S. Linga, Cuthbush, Karachi, Feb. 13.

S. S. Ogilvy:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 3,716 tons, Captain W. M. Porterfield, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, which port she had left on January 7th.

S. S. Krakatan:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Krakatan, 4,289 tons, Captain J. R. Schally, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on the 6th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 953 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 13th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Sumatra, Nordfelt, Calcutta via Colombo.

S. S. Yeroppa Maru No. 2, Tamaka, Kobe via Singapore.

Feb. 16.

S. S. Shinryu Maru, Konaka, Kobe via Singapore.

S. S. Goldengate, Williams, Rangoon.

S. S. Sardinia, Cadiz, London, etc.

S. S. Pretoria, Richards, Italy (for order).

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S. S. City of Marseilles, Miller, Liverpool via Karachi.

S. S. City of Edinburgh, Morrison, London via Rangoon.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong, Benstead, Koweit and Bahrein.

S. S. Shakespear, Cubitt, Italy (for order).

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer "Trelamay for France (for order).

*To arrive.

S. S. Shinryu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Shinryu Maru, 1,957 tons, Captain G. Konaka, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Goldengate:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Goldengate, 3,016 tons, Captain R. B. Williams, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain T. G. Cadiz, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ban Hong Liong, 709 tons, Captain C. R. Benstead, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Koweit and Bahrein, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shakespear:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shakespear, 2,178 tons, Captain L. Cubitt, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Italy (for order), with a general cargo.

S. S. Pretoria:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pretoria, 2,409 tons, Captain O. Richards, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Italy (for order), with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5,289 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Edinburgh:—The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain D. Morrison, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Sardinia, Commander F. G. Cadiz, left the Ballard Pier station yesterday morning for London and intermediate ports, with the Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 15th February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents
			PRINCES DOCK.		
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kapurad & Co
C	A R Atna	2373	Surabaya	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D	E Tenshin Maru	2479	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
	Dumra	762	Persian Gulf	19-2-19	M M & Co
	L M Symetsun	2315	Calcutta	17-2-19	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co
	Q Bahayan	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
			MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.		
	Lanka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Bahadurl	829	Mangalore	17-2-19	B S N Co
	[illegible]mul	549	F		S & O
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
			VICTORIA DOCK.		
	100 ton crane				
	City of Edinburgh	4050	Rangoon	17-2-19	K. Nixon & Co
	7 Sofala	2434	N F	N F	M M & Co
	[illegible]	1718			S & Co
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	14 Linga	958	Karachi		M M & Co
			ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
	1 Devanha	4[illegible]	N F	N F	M M & Co
	4 Bamora	1873	N F	N F	M M & Co
	7 Mercara	1419	London	2-3-19	M M & Co
	9 Clifden Hall	2532	N F	N F	D R I M
	10 Chenab	2157	Busra	17-2-19	D R I M
	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	K Nixon & Co
	12 Khiva	5661	London	1-3-19	M M & Co
	13 Northbrook	2097	N F	N F	D R I M
	14 Urlana	3588	Busra	18-2-19	M M & Co
	17 Tenasserim	5295		16-2-19	M M & Co
	Loyalty	3[illegible]	N F	N F	T. S. Shaw[illegible]
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Khiva for London:—300 bags hemp, Aldridge Salmon and Co.; 400 cwts. cashew nuts, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 10 bales sheep skins, H. B. Ramji and Co.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy for Liverpool:—30,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Shakespear for a Port in Italy:—4,000 cwts. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, M. Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Sumatra from Gothenburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—7 cases glassware, 7 cases hardware, 125 pieces aurils, 2 cases lampware, 1,749 packages 232 boxes 3,233 cases 605 kegs nails, 6 casks box irons, 275 bales printing paper, 200 bales 348 rolls wrapping paper, 100 cases safety matches, 29 cases matches in zinc safety.

S. S. Khiva from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—353 cases black marble tiles, 500 casks portland cement, 5 cases bacon, 16 cases medical tincture, 9 cases medical tincture and plaster, 2 cases chloroform, 12 cases ammonia and plate powder, 16 cases virol, 2 cases bovril, 12 cases acid, colour bandosian crystals, etc., 3 cases chemical apparatus, 3 cases sulph soda and magnesia, 72 packages drugs, medicine, glycerine, etc., 31 cases 7 packages medicines, 20 cases medical stores, 23 cases earthenware tiles, 4 casks 2 packages earthenware, glassware, chinaware, etc., 7 cases medical glassware, 2 casks glass bottles, 200 packages empty bottles, 5 cases glass paper, 28 packages drugs, goods, earthenware, etc., 378 cases brandy, 2 cases liquor, 22 cases purified spirits, 110 cases geneva, 40 cases champagne, 10 cases port wine, 25 cases whisky, 165 cases wine, 6 cases tinctures wine, 19 packages lamps, 90 cases gas mantles, 33 casks ivory, 188 loose steel tubes, 27 packages nails, 3 cases malt oil, 4 cases eucalyptus, 3 packages water colour, 8 cases colour, 3 cases essential oil, colour, 3 cases toilet powder, 162 cases soap white curd, 3,700 bags sugar, 5 cases cotton embroidery, 3 cases perfumery, 2 cases 1 bale cotton net, 3 bales canvas, 9 cases 1 bale cottons, 32 packages 12 cases 6 bales cotton, woollen, acid, hosiery, helmets, hoops, etc., 18 cases cigarettes, 14 cases 71 packages stationery, 10 cases artificial silk yarn, 6 cases scantling wax, 3 cases gin.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 7th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports				18,000
Futures at New York Mar.				21.47—52
" " May				20.50—60
" " July				19.45—47
Spot Cotton at New York				21.00—05
" " Orleans				21.00—10
Futures at New Orleans Mar.				21.06—07
" " May				20.61—72

FAMINE IN THE COUNTRY.

DUTY TO SUFFERERS.

At a public meeting of Hindus held in Madhav Bag, under the presidentship of His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya of Dakore to consider the measures for meeting the famine in the country it was resolved:

(I) To appoint a committee with the power of taking all practical steps regarding the question;

(II) To request H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay to stop the exports of grain and grass from India as the people and cattle badly need food and grass; and also that the President of the meeting, Shree Shankaracharya should address a memorial on this subject to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The President in the course of his concluding speech said:—

"I do not call them Acharyas who enjoy the wealth of the people without the least anxiety for their welfare. It is their duty to spend their accumulations for the good of the people, many of whom are dying of starvation in these days. If you are real Hindus you must save your cows and bretheren at every sacrifice. Volunteers should be ready for the work; I myself am a volunteer (cheers) and I shall work with you."

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Messrs. A. M. Brigstocke and A. C. Walker, resign Civil Service. Services of Mr. S. M. Hignell, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Army Department. Mr. G. M Young, C.S., is appointed Deputy Secretary, Home Department. Captain B. Gale, I.M.S., becomes Additional Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Mr. D. Petrie, Superintendent of Police, is granted two years' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Election of Babu Pramathanath Bannerjee, M.A., B.L., and the Hon. Mr. Mahendra Nath Roy as Fellows of the Calcutta University by registered graduates has been approved.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Aryar has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General Madras. Major H. B. Drake, I.M.S., officiates as Assay Master and Dr. W. A. K. Christie as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Thresh is appointed Superintendent of Motor Mail Service in Punjab.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. B. Meconaghy, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal. Mr. J. R. Makeig Jones, C.S., is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar. Mr. R. H. Williamson, C. S., is posted to Persian Gulf.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. B. L. D. Tree is promoted Major. Lieut. Col. G. B. Irvine, I.M.S., retires from Service.

Volunteers Corps. Lieut.-Col. W. T. Grice, Calcutta Rifles, and Sir Bertram Carey, Upper Burma Rifles, retire from service.

Temporary Engineer, R. J. Robson, Royal Indian Marine resigns appointment.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. G. Warburton, Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay, resigns appointment. Mr. P. C Young, Executive Engineer State Railway, resigns service.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Sir Henry Ledgard is appointed Honorary Adviser to Government on boot production and Messrs. E. Tite, J. Billington, H. G. Barker and F. Waters are appointed his assistants.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Foot English Lathes from 6 to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make
Spinning Machineries of all description.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 90 B.B.P
Parman's Oil Engine of 30 B.H.P

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CALCUTTA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Seventh Extra Meeting provided a card of six events. Notwithstanding the Athletic championship meeting, the attendance at the races was large. The weather was delightful. Speculation was quite brisk. It was a day in which the honours between the payers and the punters ruled easy. The starts were good in all the races except the first. Good fields also went out in all the races except the last. Senparison was the hottest favourite of the day and he just managed to win after what seemed to be like a late attempt.

Details:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hae's VERSE, 9-2, Fullin	1
Mr. Thaddeus' BALIRA, 8-5, Young	2
Mr. Dutta's PAGANINI, 8-8, McCall	3

Also ran:—Monopoly 8-11, Wheater 9-10, Glencairnie 9-3, Jannock 8-9, Jack 8-7, Countess Castle 8-3, Falcon Queen 7-5, Barsen 7-4, (car. 7-11), Cider 7-9.

Betting:—Fours Countess Castle, fives Verse and Paganini, sixes Jack and Jannock, tens to thirties others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 21.

The Race:—Cider and Jack suffered badly in the start. Paganini who ran in blinkers forged ahead followed by Balira and Monopoly. Verse who was kept in a handy position made it lengths, 2½ lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

THE METZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Dadis' BACHELOR'S PROSPECT, 9-12, Harrison	1*
Messrs. Fitch and Scott's LORD GREY, 8-9, Indian Jockey	1*
Mr. Prata's SPRING MORN, 8-11, Pullin	3

*Deadheat.

Betting:—Twos Bachelor's Prospect, 3 to 2 Little Simon, fours Spring Morn, sevens Lord Grey, longer prices others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14 and Rs. 54. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 27 and Rs. 15.

The Race:—Lord Grey shot forward on the release of the barrier, Bachelor's Prospect and Spring Morn being the nearest attendants. There was no change during the progress of the race, but Bachelor's Prospect got up just in time to deadheat with the leader, 2½ lengths in front of Spring Morn.

Time:—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

THE ARMY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 8-12, Harrison	1
Mr. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO, 7-11, Young	2
Mr. Lander's HAPPY IOLA, 8-10, Morland	3

Also ran:—Verree 9-6, Wolfaline 8-7, Liestal 8-4, Carless 7-8 (car. 7-12), Vanity Boy 7-3 (car. 8-5), Beauvoir 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Star of India, threes Verree, fives Happy Iola, sevens Sospello, longer prices others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22.

The Race:—Liestal attended by Beauvoir took up the running from Verree, Happy Iola and Star of India. Near the distance the leaders retired and Star of India shot ahead and going on easy won by 1½ lengths, head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

THE NAVY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Bartleet's BEDTIME, 8-11, White	1
Mr. Thaddeus' MISHLA, 8-2, Young	2
Mr. Ainsworth's MARGREY, Messrs. Swan and Hilliards' PRINCIPAL GIRL, 7-13, Pullin	3*

*Deadheat.

Also ran:—Green Boy 9-7, Pantomime 8-3, Rocking Horse 8-13, Nancy Oneil 8-2, Talesin 7-9.

Betting:—Threes Principal Girl, fives Bedtime and Rocking Horse, sevens Margreen and Green Boy, longer odds the rest.

Tote paid:—Win. Rs. 56. Places Rs. 19, 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.

The race:—After Green Boy had brought them along for three furlongs, then Bedtime took it up, Mishla, Margreen and Principal Girl all came at him from the distance but they could not trouble him. Bedtime won by 1 length, 2½ lengths between 2nd and dead heaters.

Time:—2 mins. 10 1/5 secs.

ZEEBRUGGE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Sander's SENPARISON, 7-5, Young	1
Mr. Bartleet's CAULDRON, 7-0, Molsom	2
Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 9-5, McCall	3

Also ran:—Frisette 9-3, Sungrebe 8-13, Braggart 8-11, Tufa 8-9, Carpe Diem 8-5, Miss Drake 8-2, Fairy Dream 7-13.

Betting:—To 4 Senparison, fours Braggart, Tufa, sixes Sungrebe and Carpe Diem, longer prices others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 50 and Rs. 48.

The race:—Cauldron, Miss Slasher and Senparison had the race all to themselves from the word 'go.' Cauldron led into the straight but Young riding a strong finish landed Senparison a winner by ½ length 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 35 1/5 secs.

THE JODHPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG, 12-0, Hayhoe	1
Mr. Newman's TUPP, 10-3, Pullin	2
Mr. Corrie's VULCANELLA, 11-3, Owner	3

Also ran:—Endeavour 9-11, Trencheon 11-13, Silver Lining 11-11.

Betting:—3 to 2 China Egg, fours Pier, sevens Silver Lining and Vulcanella, five Trencheon, tens Endeavour.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Trencheon set the pace with China Egg second and the rest in Indian file in the straight. China Egg assumed command and stalling off an unsuccessful challenge of Pier won easily by 3 lengths, 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 48 1/5 secs.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRD DAY OF BIG MEETING.

WILLIAM THE BEAU WINS THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

BLACK WALNUT THE FLYING PLATE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

Details:—

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Messrs. Dara Cowasji and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-13, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Reuben Solomon's DICTATE, 6-7, Northmore 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 7-5, Harrison 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 7-5, Purtoosingh 4
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil, 9-7, W. Huxley 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dartmoor, 9-6, F. Templeman 0
Mr. R. H. S.'s Anaiza, 8-9, Collis 0
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender, 8-6, Ruiz 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gazal, 8-0, Bewley ... 0
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' Battleaxe, 7-7, Rose 0
Mr. Noble's Warminster, 7-6, Lynch 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Powder Puff, 6-10, White 0
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah 6-7, Dhondi ... 0
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler, 6-7, Japheth 0

Did not run:—Argonaut 6-11 and Innocence 6-7.

The race:—After a lot of delay for which Dictate was responsible, they were sent away on even terms, Red Cross taking command from Defender, Warminster and Mechanic, after the first furlong Red Cross suffered, Defender to take up the running, here the order as Defender, Battleaxe, Fury and Mechanic, they ran in this order until the turn, where Defender and Battleaxe retired from the contest, Dictate, who lost 4 lengths at the start, came up to the field, in the straight, Red Cross, Mechanic and Fury were in the front positions; before the public stands Dictate came out with a late run, challenging Red Cross very spiritedly, the latter however lasted out to win by half a length, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourites:—Fury and Dictate.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Trainer:—Edul Rama.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104-8; Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 19.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 56; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 9.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Pine's BATTEN (late Parvus), 8-4, Harrison 1
Mr. Dale's NERISSA, 9-6, Trenoweth 2
Mr. J. Merven's MOUSME, 7-6, White 3
Mr. A. J. De Souza's CLAIM A, 9-5, Collis 4
Mr. Downes' Serbia, 8-5, Barnett 5
Mr. Guthrie's Renette, 8-0, Bowley 0
Mr. Guthrie's Veiled Certainty, 7-11, Buckley 0
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's Santicola, 7-13, Northmore 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap, 7-11, Easton 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice, 7-8, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. T. Tejpal's Explosive, 7-0, Lynch 0
Mr. Toogood's Loch D, 6-9, Japheth 0

Did not run:—Miss Rich 9-5, Dori 9-2, Lucky Thought 6-9 and Arras 6-7.

The race:—Batten sprang out of the barrier, with Nerissa following, Renette and Claim A brought up the rest of the field. Mousme was sixth, Veiled Certainty last. This order was reserved for the greater part of the journey, in the straight Mousme and Santicola attempted to trouble the leading pair, but failed to make any impression on them. Won by lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourite:—Batten.
Time:—1 min. 32 secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 85-8 and Rs. 46.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 81 and Rs. 17.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GUNNING, 9-7, Rose 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 7-5, Meeking 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-12, F. Templeman 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's JAVELIN (late Bedspread), 6-12, Lynch 4
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird, 7-11, Northmore 0
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Red Quill, 8-3, Ruiz 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band, 8-6, Bowley 0
Mr. Guthrie's Royal Ambition, 8-5, Buckley 0
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's Bodenham, 8-3, Borden 0
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Philanthropist, 7-7, Japheth 0
Mr. A. Hope's Kim III, 7-5, Harrison 0

Did not run:—Gladiator 9-11, County Cricket 9-1 and Sophie 8-9.

The race:—Enchantment, Royal Band, Cyanite and Gunning were in the forefront when they started, they raced in this order at the 9-furlong post, the 1 mile and the 7-furlong post. At the 6-furlong post Royal Band dropped out, here the order was Enchantment, Gunning and Cyanite, they ran in this order until the turn, Gunning began to move fast up the middle of the straight and he had Enchantment beaten before the public stands. Javelin finished fast. Won by length, length, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Bodenham.
Time:—2 mins. 8 4/5 secs.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88-8; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 51 and Rs. 19-8.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53-8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 11.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 7-5, Lynch 1
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's LLANGEINOR, 9-4, F. Templeman 2
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 8-10, Rose 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 7-9, Collis 4
Mr. Guthrie's Calder Vale, 9-7, Barnett ... 5
Mr. Guthrie's Sampier, 8-3, Buckley 6
Mr. Guthrie's Anthracite, 7-6, Japheth 7
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's First Flier, 9-2, Trahan 8
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Oros, 8-13, Ruiz 9
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's Brendan, 8-13, Harrison 10
Mr. [illegible] Arabesque, 8-7, Bowley 11
Mr. Tobin, 8-7, Meeking 12
Mr. M. Goculdass' Baronvale, 7-13, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cairngillan, 7-8, White 0
Messrs. N. Beg Mohamed and A. Nanjee's Necessity (late Life), 7-7, Northmore ... 0

The race:—The start was indifferent, First Flier and Anthracite failed to get off. Brendan jumped out first, closely attended by Calder Vale, Little Nan and Oros. This order was preserved till the 2-furlong post, Brendan was seen to be in distress, Llangeinor becoming prominent. Around the turn Little Nan headed the field with William The Beau on the rails, Llangeinor and Kinsale drew out with a fast run, giving chase to Little Nan, who was collared before the stands by William The Beau, Llangeinor made great efforts to get on terms with William The Beau, but he managed to stay his vigorous challenge by ¾ neck, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourite:—William the Beau.
Time:—1 min. 40 secs.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 45.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 21-8.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 8-0, Japheth 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 9-9, F. Templeman 2*
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's EARL, 8-9, Ruiz 2*

* Dead-heat.

Mr. N. Jehangir's NASSAU, 7-0, White ... 4
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-4, Bowley 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Palermo, 6-7, Lynch 0
Mr. Leonard's Nawabzada, 7-12, Buckley ... 0
Mr. N. R. Bolia's Mooltan, 7-9, Rose 0
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity, 7-9, Easton 0
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's Amir Aswad, 7-8, Northmore 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court, 7-2, Purtoosingh 0
Messrs. Linder and Ardesher's Bluey Lee, 6-12, Harrison 0
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry, 6-12, Oomer Khan 0

Did not run:—Black Ivory 6-7.

The race:—Royal Court broke the line first he was pursued by Earl, Quantity and Mandil, there was no change at the 9, 1 mile and 7-furlong post. Kayid joined the leaders, at the 6-furlong post, Royal Court fell off at the turn, Earl and Mandil took up the running the pair fighting for mastery in the straight, Mandil well ridden passed Earl, to win by 1½ lengths, Kayid disputed second place with Earl, dead-heating with the latter on the post, length.

Favourite:—Earl.
Time:—2 mins. 21 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—Owner.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14-8.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 7-7, Lynch 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATRICK, 7-10, Collis 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' TAGAMOR, 7-10, Northmore 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 9-12, Huxley 4
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III, 8-3, Harrison 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forfeit Lass, 7-7, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Downe's Poignant, 8-10, Rose 0
Mr. Guthrie's Tootsie, 7-0, Japheth 0

The race:—Verge and Forward III were quickest to move, after the first two furlongs the field drew level, racing abreast for the rest of the journey, near home Patrick was slightly in front, but Black Walnut came out full of running to win an interesting race by half a length, neck, neck. Tagamor rushed late placing third.

Time:—59 secs.
Favourite:—Forfeit Lass.
Trainer:—J. K. Irani.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 35 and Rs. 33.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 9-12, Huxley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 9-6, F. Templeman 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's RED SPEAR, 9-2, O'Brien 3
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-1, Collis 4
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' Fire Finch, 8-5, Purtoosingh 0
Mr. Pine's Bellicose, 8-11, Harrison 0
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's County Cricket, 8-10, Trenoweth 0
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere, 8-6, Ruiz 0
Mr. A. Hope's Glasebury, 7-7, Easton 0
Mr. Downe's Duet, 6-13, Northmore 0

Did not run:—Binfield Grove 7-11 and Javelin 6-11.

The race:—Camberley and Premiere cracked the pace from Miss Rollestone and Waynflete, Premiere fell back at the turn. Waynflete and Red Spear moved up to Camberley and the three made a great race up the straight. Won by a neck, short head, 1 length.

Favourite:—Camberley.
Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.
1st Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 63.
2nd Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 39-8.

HINDU CRICKET CLUBS' ASSOCIATION.

According to the circular issued and circulated by the Provisional Secretary of the above Association, five Hindu Cricket Clubs have sent their representatives to frame the Rules of the above Association. A committee of management of the Association has been formed of representatives of the five Clubs. They are: Mr. S. Shirgaokar, (President), Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, (Secretary), and Mr. B. D. Pai (Treasurer) and Messrs. P. S. Lele and S. Y. Sukhthankar (Members).

"OBJECTIONABLE PAMPHLET BY A BORAH PRIEST."

PROTEST OF RANDER MUSALMANS.

A correspondent writes:—

A public meeting of Rander Mahomedans was held on the 12th instant, at Khankha situated in Rander, District Surat, to protest against a book styled Zae-Noorul Hakkool Mobeen, which the Borah Priest, Mulla Taher Saifeddin, got printed and circulated and in which objectionable expressions are used towards the heads of different sects of Mussulmans, especially the Sunni Mussalmans and particularly a devout Saint Jaffer Shirazi who is greatly revered by the entire Sunni Mahomedan community.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution among others:—

"That as the scandalous diction of the above booklet has painfully aggrieved all Mahomedans and has thus caused poignant grief, particularly to Sunni Mussalmans, the Government be deferentially requested to suppress the circulation of the same."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The adjourned General meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), at the Gandharva [illegible] Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

Lord Chelmsford on Indian Industrial Development and Government Policy.

In the opening address delivered by Lord Chelmsford before the Indian Legislative Council, there is no reference to the important economic and financial problems that are clamouring for urgent solution, save the Report of the Industrial Commission. Sometime back it was stated that Mr. Law, the permanent Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India, and a member of the Industrial Commission, had been placed on special duty to consider the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. We expected that the Viceroy would make a statement regarding the scope and outcome of Mr. Low's activities in outlining the plan for Government action, and Lord Chelmsford's vague remarks throw no light on the subject. This is what the Viceroy said:—

"With the underlying principles which form the basis of the (Industrial) Commission's recommendations, namely the urgent necessity not only for the improvement of Indian industries, but for the more active participation of the Government in developing them, I imagine there will be unanimity of opinion. I believe strongly that there is a great future before Indian industries, but it is necessary that if the full harvest is to be reaped the land must be ploughed and the seed sown at the best time and in the best manner. It is essential that Indian industries should be guided on right lines at the early stage of their development. Few people, I imagine, will hesitate to agree that in order to ensure such guidance a great expansion of the scientific and technical advice at the disposal of industry in this country is essential, and the proposals of the Commission for the organisation of technical and scientific services form probably the most important part of their report. We have lost no time in considering this report and in consulting local Governments on the proposals made by the Commission. While I believe that the Commission's proposal for the organisation of an imperial department will be found essential to supply the necessary stimulus to industrial development and to afford advice and assistance where required, I fully recognise that the actual work of developing industries will have to be chiefly carried out by provincial effort and under provincial control."

Platitudes and colorless observations of this sort mean nothing, and what the public wants is the definte and clear enunciation of the Government's policy and programme to meet the country's requirements.

The Currency Department Report for 1917-18

The Report on the operations of the Currency Department, the movement of funds, and on the resource operations of the Government of India issued by the Controller of Currency for the year 1917-18 deals, in 29 pages, with India's foreign trade, Price of Silver, Exchange and Councils, Government Balances and Reserves, Ways and Means, Presidency Banks and Money Conditions in India, Demands for the various forms of currency, the note circulation, and miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes and coinage; and twenty-four statistical statements occupy the remaining thirty pages The statistics relate to Treasury balances in India, Cash transactions of the Secretary of State for India for the years 1909-10, onwards, composition of the Currency reserve, payments by Government on account of transfers of funds effected by the public between the provinces, movement of funds, imports of sovereigns, absorption of gold coin, absorption and coinage of rupees, rupee census, currency note circulation, Treasury and Bank balances, the Gold Standard Reserve, and work in currency offices. This report for the year 1917.18, was completed only in the middle of December last and was published last month.

It may be of interest to state that the American Controller of Currency's Report for the year ending October 31, is ready in the first week of December, that is in a month, and consists of two volumes of convenient octavo book size, the first volume of 211 pages dealing with the important topics of currency and banking and containing condensed statistical data, well arranged, brightly written and properly indexed, the second volume of 1042 pages containing exhaustive statistics not only for the year under review but for the past fifty years.

India's Foreign Trade.

In the twelve months under report the merchandise exports of India amounted to over 242½ crores in value, the imports to 150½ crores, leaving a trade balance of 92 crores. The amount of Council bills paid in India amounted to over 50 crores.

Of the principal exports shipments of cotton and cotton manufactures amounted to 56 crores, (raw cotton amounting to 42½ crores) rice.

20⅔ crores, wheat 19 crores, barley gram and pulse 11¼ crores, jute and jute manufactures 49¼ crores (raw juto 6¾ crores), tea 17¾ crores, hides and skins 14¼ crores, and seeds 8¼ crores. "The effects of the smaller shipments of jute, of the high price of raw cotton, and of the large and practically continuous shipments throughout the year," says the Controller of Currency, "were reflected, in the demands for currency during the year."

The principal imports were yarns and textile fabrics amounting in value to over 63¼ crores, sugar 15¼ crores, metals and metal manufactures 10⅓ crores, machinery 5¼ crores, cutlery and hardware 4⅔ crores, and chemicals 4¼ crores.

The net import of gold bullion was 15 crores, the aggregate net import of gold bullion and sovereigns being 21¼ crores.

The Gold Import Ordinance.

Two ordinances were passed prohibiting the imports of gold except under license, and empowering the Government to acquire all gold so imported. The considerable importations of gold made from America and Japan were so acquired, and the gold reserves of the Government were strengthened by the addition of over 18¼ crores. An agreement was concluded with the British Government for the temporary establishment, during the war, of a branch of the Royal Mint in Bombay for the conversion of uncoined gold into currency. Ordinances were also passed to import silver only on license and for acquisition by the Government. The exportation of all silver coin and bullion was prohibited from the 3rd September 1917.

Government and Private Remittances.

The total sum of the funds released in India by Government for trade purposes was 81¾ crores of rupees. The main item was payment for council Bills. Of the other remittances, postal and money orders, particularly from Egypt and the Straits resulted in a net payment in India of over 9¼ crores Telegraphic transfers drawn on Indian treasuries from Persia and Mesopotamia totalled over 7¾ crores. More than 5⅔ crores were paid to banks and firms on behalf of the East African and Ceylon governments repayment being made in London. Rupee credits were opened in favour of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the payments against these credits amounting to over 3¾ crores. 3 crores were placed at the disposal of exporters to Japan, against the deposit of gold in the Currency reserve, and exports to Australia were financed with the rupees paid out by Government in discharge of bills drawn on them against stores of Australian produce purchased for the use of troops.

The Price of Silver and Rupee Coinage.

The highest price of silver which fluctuated from 37d. to 41d. during the months of April, May, June, and July, suddenly went up in September, and the highest point reached, namely 55d. on the 21st of that month, constitutes a record since 1878. The average price, (London) in round numbers, quotations of silver for the twelve months are given below:—

April	36d.
May	37d.
June	39d.
July	40d.
August	43d.
September	51d.
October	44d.
November	44d.
December	43d.
January	44d.
February	43d.
March	44d.

The rupee coinage of the year was a little over 23 crores of rupees, and purchases of silver for this coinage amounted to about 84 million standard ounces. Local purchases over and above this amounted to 3½ million standard ounces. Of the 84 million ounces shipped to India, 40 million ounces were purchased in America, 28½ million ounces in China, 5 million ounces in Australia, and nearly 9 million ounces in London.

Release of Sovereigns and the Wheat Commission.

From May to July, a sum of 2 crores was paid out, to meet the very pressing requirements of the Royal Wheat Commission, to the commission's agents in sovereigns, against payments by the latter to the Secretary of State in London. The sovereigns were released from the Paper Currency Reserve, and their sterling equivalent was invested in and added to the London Reserve's holding of British Treasury Bills.

Government Balances and the Presidency Banks.

"The exigencies of war finance" says the Controller "have brought about the existence of the closest and most cordial relations between the Government and the Presidency Banks." While the Government balance with the Presidency banks in the year 1916-17 averaged nearly 6½ crores of rupees, it averaged more than 12¾ crores in the year 1917-18. The actual figures for some months are as follows:—

	(Crores of Rupees). 1916-17	1917-18.
April	4¾	15¾
May	4¾	20¼
June	7	22¾
July	7¾	16¼
January	6	11¾
February	5¼	13

The Banking system of India and the Need for a Commission.

The banking system of India as described in a note submitted to the Indian Industrial Commission by Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, which is reprinted in "Business". The Indian banks as well as the great commercial banks of Germany, and some industrial banks in Japan are dealt with. The Indian institutions are divided into Presidency Banks, Exchange Banks, Indian joint-stock banks, and other banks. No attempt is made to estimate the banking business done by individual private bankers and other firms that are not of the joint-stock type. The group, Indian joint-stock banks, includes both Indian-managed and British-managed institutions. To elucidate the position clearly it is necessary to distinguish British-controlled banks like the Alliance, Allahabad, etc., from the Indian-managed banks like the Central Bank, and Bank of India.

In the October issue of "Business", the Assistant Editor of "Capital" advocates the investigation of the banking questioned by a Commission. Though we do not agree with many remarks made by him in the course of the article, we are in favour of an *immediate and expert inquiry* into "the entire range of Indian banking problems".

The Commission, in the opinion of the writer, should consider and report upon, regulation of banking by legislation, provision of training for the banking profession the establishment of industrial banks, and the modification of the Presidency Bank Act on liberal lines. Far more important than the matters indicated here, are the detailed investigation into the problem of the Central versus State Bank, to unify and control the entire Indian money market, the expansion of commercial banking, the provision of agricultural credit—especially long time credit, the elimination of conditions that brought about and augmented the banking crisis of 1913 and 1914, and the treatment of all non-Government banks on the same terms. As we have already advocated in these columns, the Commission should not only conduct its enquiry in India but proceed to the United States and learn, how the Federal Reserve system, and the Farm loan banks have been established and are working.

"Business" the Magazine of Progress.

The object of this new monthly, in the words of its proprietor, and editor, is to chronicle, expound and advocate business. In addition to commercial and industrial matters, the monthly deals with political problems of topical interest. While the editor's standpoint is that of a Liberal Anglo-Indian, an open section is provided entitled "England's Responsibility" where all political communities express their views freely. In the August number, the full text of the address of Mr. Hasan Imam, delivered at the special session of the Congress, is printed. In the October number, an able criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reform by Mrs. Besant is published. The editor's comments on current events are couched in arresting, vigorous and brilliant language

The need for more Tatas and the Sugar Industry.

In the first number of this interesting journal, "Veteran," writes on the need for more Tatas. This is what he says regarding the sugar industry:—

"For years, the revival of the sugar industry has been under consideration and inquiry. The Tatas could revive it if they turned their attention in that direction. They would acquire a compact sugar growing area, build a factory in its centre, served by tram lines to bring in the canes. They would carefully choose the canes under expert advice, and their machinery as well. They would arrange a subsidiary industry to occupy their factory when the sugar season was over, and they would drive Java sugar from India by producing Indian sugar at less cost. The Tatas would speedily become the Tatas of India."

DEMOBILIZATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Fed Up's" letter in your issue of the 13th allow me to congratulate him, through your paper, for the very plain way in which he voices the general opinion of the garrison of India.

From to-day's papers one is given to understand that there is no earthly possibility of the early return to England of the troops until next October. Is this Justice? Surely some means can be found of "playing the game" with those men who were the first to answer their Country's call.

How thoughtful are those who suggest "we ought to participate in the bonus which will apply to the Army of Occupation" surely the magnanimous generosity of the Government is simply overhelming.

Give the "*Soldiers*" their "tickets" and the "Huge Bonus" one is hearing so much about to the "Conscripts."—Yours, etc.,

BASONIA.

13th Feb., 1919.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads in the Home papers that "Fair play" is to be the principle on which the demobilisation scheme is to be worked. This evidently does not apply to the Indian authorities, who appear to be absolutely lacking in that admirable British trait. To quote my own case which is typical of thousands of soldiers in the East. I volunteered for service abroad in 1914 and was sent to India, having a verbal assurance that after six months' training we were to be relieved, and sent to the Western Front. I volunteered for Active Service in Mesopotamia in early 1916, when British prestige was at a very low ebb in the East. After having served 2¼ years in that country I am sent back to India to assist in the Accounts Department, which is in a hopeless muddle owing to a lack of proper business organisation. This is not the chief trouble. I have received a communication from the Board of Trade stating that my employer is prepared to reengage me on my release from military duties. This is signed by the Advisory Committee certifying that it is a valid application. My C. O. tells me that this is of very little use, as there is no transport available. And yet they can find accommodation for male civilians who would not have dreamt of going back to England, while the war existed. Have we not taken over the huge German liners? Surely they could be used for demobilisation purposes. There is no sound reason why two-thirds of the British Army in India, could not be sent home by the end of June this year. It seems to my mind that the Indian Government prefers to keep thousands of men in idleness in this country rather than return them to their civil employers in England, who are anxious to have their services. Such is India's gratitude for services rendered.—Yours, etc.,

"1914 TERRIER."

Poona, 13th Feb.

EMBARKATION STAFF CONCERT PARTY

The Active Service Hut, last Saturday night was packed to its utmost capacity on the occasion of the return visit of the popular entertainers of the Embarkation Staff. The show presented on Saturday was excellent and the whole production was a triumph for the Embarkation Staff. It was full of fun and good wholesome humour, yet the musical side was by no means forgotten.

Saturday night was the debut of the favourite musician "Baldini", and this popular artiste quite scored a triumph. Both the vocalists Messrs. Ernest Campbell and Lionel Salter were in great form and were accorded a splendid reception. Mr. Leonard Page scored in a monologue and Mr. Harry Salter, the impersonatory, won instant favour with the audience.

Mr. Billie Cronow provided as usual plenty of real good fun and as an Italian Lady in the "Italian Duet" he was the biggest scream seen for a long time in Bombay. He introduced many new numbers, all produced in the wonderful "Cronow" manner.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant on "The Value of Theosophy to India", Town Hall, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Elections by the Justices of the Peace to the Municipal Corporation, 1-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 18.

Millowners' Association Special General Meeting, Grahams Building, Fort, 3 p.m.
Western India lawn Tennis Championship

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4.10 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship

THURSDAY, February 20.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, this (Monday) evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting will be held at Dadar (Kirtikar's Chawls), to-morrow, at 9 p.m. (S.T.), to condemn the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Horniman, Shet Jamnadas, Dr. Velker, and Dr. Savarkar will be among the speakers.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), on "The Value of Theosophy to India." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali informs that Mr. Manikrao Eenath Mulgaonkar of Bombay has just handed over to the Mandali, a 3½ per cent Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 1,000 for founding a Prize in the name of his grand-father, the late Mr. Balkrishna Sirsa.

ALL-INDIA SARASVAT BRAHMAN SABHA

At a meeting of the Council of Management of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha the following resolution was passed:—"That the council of management have heard with profound regret of the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues Mr. Ambashankar Khushaldas Joshi, on the 12th January 1919; that the Council place on record their high appreciation of late Mr. Joshi's work and untiring efforts in its inception.

By his death the community has lost one of the most enthusiastic and influential members and an ardent supporter of social and educational movements."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

An election of two Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 14th February, for the purpose of filling the vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows which will occur by reason of Messrs. D. G. Padhye and Vishwanath P. Vaidya ceasing to be Fellows on the expiry of their term of office on the 15th March next. Of the following eight candidates nominated for election, the first two were declared duly elected:—

Prof. V. G. Kale, Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. Vishwanath Vaidya, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Prof. Vithalrai Mehta, Prof. T. K. Shahani and Mr. G. S. Marathey.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES IN IN BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The resident Fellows of the University of Bombay have re-elected Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Sir Temulji B. Nariman, as Municipal Councillors for the triennial term beginning on the 1st of April, 1919. Sir Chimanlal and Sir Temulji were the only candidates nominated for election

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

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CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.
MADRAS.

AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS!

ANOTHER GREAT PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

SHOULD THERE BE PASSIVE RESISTANCE?

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a meeting was held at Shantaram's Chawl, Bombay, on Saturday, to protest against the "Rowlatt Bills" introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. Mrs. Annie Besant presided, and there was a large attendance. On the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mrs. Besant was voted to the chair.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Besant, after thanking the assembly for the honour they had done by asking her to preside over the meeting, said a very long time ago when she was a little girl, people in England had a very unpleasant habit; while giving medicine to children what they did was to mix a very nasty powder with very nice jam, and the effect of such mixture was that the jam was spoiled and the flavour of the powder remained. That was rather like the present policy of the Government, the nurse of the Indian people. The Government offered them the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, which she would call the jam, which was not of a very first-rate kind, and the "Rowlatt Bills" which were distinctly a very nasty powder. (Laughter). She believed they were all too grown up to take medicine in that way. They did not want the mixture, and would prefer that they should not be coaxed into swallowing the powder by an admixture of the jam. Continuing Mrs. Besant said they were met, as they had met so often and she hoped, they would go on meeting often afterwards, in order to hear the many arguments against the passing of the Bills. Mr. Jinnah, speaking the other day, had quoted from one of the Anglo-Indian papers which complained that all the speakers of their kind attacked the Bills, but had no constructive policy to offer. Such an argument seemed to her to be founded on an immense mistake. The Bills that destroyed liberty were like a cancer that destroyed life, and nobody would ask when a cancer was cut out, to put something else in its place. The only remedy for the discontent in India was the giving of liberty and of responsibility to the Government of the people. (Cheers.) No amount of coercion would give them either of these things. They would therefore say to Government: "Don't have the coercion. Go on with your Reforms. Make them larger, more generous, wider, more complete and then see whether a self-governing nation will not be a happy, prosperous and contented nation."

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said one of the Anglo-Indian papers had, with the facetiousness, which was characteristic of them especially when the circumstances did not call for display of such qualities, written something against these daily and reiterated protests against the Rowlatt Bills and asked what was their value. The speaker said they held these meetings almost from day to day for the education of the popular mind to feel the indignity that was sought to be thrust upon the Indian people. At what stage of the history of the country were these Bills brought on the Legislative tapis? They found but a few weeks ago an organised revolt on the part of the highly-paid and efficient service, called the Indian Civil Service, which in effect said that Government were going to inaugurate a system of government whereby the governing power would pass from one class to another, that the hegemony of power would pass from them to the uninstructed, uninitiated people unversed in the arts of diplomacy, and the speaker said he might add, also of bureaucracy, and that therefore Government should protect them from such new-fangled attempt. One would have expected that Lord Chelmsford, the head of the Government and sponsor to the scheme of Reforms would habe taken the first opportunity to administer a rebuke to these men and take them to task for hindering, and boycotting the Reforms that were about to come. It was a libel on the Indian people to say that the peace of the country during the war was preserved not by the spontaneous co-operation of the people but by the operations of the Defence of India Act and other kindred enactments. The Rowlatt report said that anarchy was confined to a few people, to a small province here and there. Assuming that to be true, were they going to condemn the whole of the country, to stigmatise every part of the country, with the disease which, it was admitted, prevailed in one part of the country? Sir Narayan Chandavarkar ("shame")—the speaker entreated them not to cry shame on that individual because he, with a strength of language which was deserving of all praise, had emphasised that Government in regard to these Bills had really taken an anarchical view of—(cheers). and that, the speaker said, was the best way of describing the Bills. The speaker condemned the powers which were sought to be given to Government to proclaim an area and the holding of the sittings of the tribunals in camera and other provisions of the Bills, and said that if these Bills were passed what was likely to happen was that those forces which, if properly directed, might be utilised by the Government in aid of reform and order, would be driven underground, and the task of Government rendered difficult. In the interests of the bureaucracy itself, it ought to be told that the dangers, which they were taking so much trouble to detect underground, would grow more subterranean by the enactment of such measures and that they should therefore not become law. He asked them to make not become Law. He asked them to make it absolutely certain that these Bills would not be placed on the Statute Book.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was received with loud cheers, said Mr. Ramaswami Iyer in his concluding remarks was, when he (the speaker), came in, reminding the bureaucracy or perhaps informing them—because they were very stupid and did not always realise these things until they were told—of the troubles which they were creating for themselves by the enactment of measures of this kind. He did not know whether the bureaucracy, as they knew them in this country, would regard that sort of thing as any trouble at all because he had come to the conclusion that the bureaucrat in India was never so happy as when he was trying to smell out sedition and searching for conspiracies overground or underground, whether they existed or not. (Laughter). And therefore one of the greatest dangers of legislation of this character was that whether or not there was honest justification for its use, the bureaucracy, the officials, once they had these weapons in their hands, would find some way in which they could use them in order to increase their own power and lessen the power of the voice of the people. That had happened in the case of all repressive measures, such as the Press Act and others. That Act was passed with the intention, as stated in the Imperial Legislative Council and as repeated over and over again by members of the Government when they were trying to excuse it, of dealing with anarchist crimes and of dealing with journals, and books and every other sort of publication that was likely to incite people to the commitment of such crimes. But soon after the Act was passed, they found that the bureaucracy, once having these weapons in their hands, used the Act in a most monstrous way for all sorts of other reasons which it was never intended for at all. Why was security taken from the "Bombay Chronicle," from "New India," from the "Hindusthan," and from "Young India"? Would anyone dare to say any of these papers were inciting people to commit acts of violence? ("No, no") or that they were publishing anything which would bear that description? ("No, no.") But the fact was that the officials had that weapon in their hands, and the Act was so worded that it could be used far beyond the scope for which it was intended. The result of that was that the officials—he did not know whether they could blame them altogether, because human nature was human nature, and if once a weapon was put into a man's hands, it was quite sure he would use it for his own benefit to the full extent that he was capable—grossly abused the Act.

At tempt to Crush Home Rule Movement.

That was one of the great lessons that they had to remember when considering these Bills based on the Rowlatt Committee recommendations. It was no use telling them that these Bills were only directed against anarchical crimes. They were worded in such wide and comprehensive language and he believed every one on the platform and in the meeting who had read the Bills would agree with him—that they could be used to suppress and stifle any political movement that might be started in this country. And he (the speaker) was perfectly certain that one of the first movements at which these Acts would be aimed, once they were passed into law—once the Government had these weapons in their hands—would be the Home Rule movement. That was not an exaggerated anticipation They knew what had happened not very long ago when the Home Rule movement first threatened to become "dangerous"— he was only using the word "dangerous" from the point of view of Lord Pentland and people of that type, they knew that it was not a dangerous movement, but it was a movement for the safety of the country. When this movement first came into being, a secret circular was sent out by the Government for its suppression. ("Shame.") And it was only the tremendous agitation that arose on the internment of Mrs. Besant that frightened people out of their wits and forced the Government to give up their efforts for the suppression of the Home Rule movement. There was not the least doubt in the speaker's mind, nor in any one else's mind, that after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme came into force, if it did not satisfy the minimum of the demand and aspirations of the people of the country, a very great agitation would be directed towards it. There could be, also, no doubt that that movement, set on foot, would immediately become in the eye of the Government one of the movements which were likely to lead to the commission of seditious crimes. The speaker undertook to say that there was no political movement in the world, so long as it was a political movement, which really touched the conscience and conviction of the people's mind, which could not be said possibly to be likely to lead to the commission of crimes. That was said by people who took alarmist views of such matters, as they knew that the bureaucrats would, and once such powers were given to them, nobody taking part in a political agitation in this country, would be safe for one moment. (Chers.)

A Menance to Safety of State.

Once such laws which allow people, men and women, to be spirited away in secret, their lives to be sworn away, their liberties to be sworn away without anybody knowing anything about it, about how it was done, when it was done or where these people had gone or what had happened to them, then the safety of the indvidual would be very much imperilled. It was a matter which affected not merely political agitators, not merely anarchists, not merely people who were suspected of anrchical crimes, but it affected every man and woman in the country—(loud cheers)—because the safety of the individual was the safety of the community, (renewed cheers) and the safety of the individual—and this was a thing for the bureaucrats to take to heart—was the safety of the State. (Cheers). Once they began to tamper with, once one began to trample upon the safety of individual citizens in that way, then the State itself was going to be in very grave peril. Lord Chelmsford, when seeking to justify the legislation that was about to be introduced, said the other day that India would not be able to escape from those manifestations of reaction against authority which were showing themselves all over the civilised world. He (the speaker) undertook to say that India could escape from those manifestations of reaction against authority if the Government would only govern India according to the principles of Liberty and Justice which had always been the sacred traditions of British rule all over the world. (Hear, hear). What he wanted to emphasise was that if a Government interfered with the safety of the individual, if it set up laws of this kind which were laws that should only belong to autocratic and bad authority, then they were bound to create reaction against authority, because that authority was bad, tyrannical and unjust. Those fearful manifestations of public violence, of outrage, of bloodshed, which had occurred in countries such as Germany and Russia, had occurred only because the reactions were against authority that was badly and unjustly used. Especially in Russia the people had to suffer for generation after generation under laws under which their liberty and their lives had been treated as being worth nothing at all. That was why, the people of Russia had reacted against the authority of the Czar and Lord Chelmsford should understand that there was no country in the world where the Government could trifle with the people's liberties without creating reaction against itself. (Loud cheers.)

Right to Resist Unjust Law.

The speaker said that he was not preaching violence. They knew him too well for that; (laughter) but he did say that a Government which did not respect the liberties of the people could not expect to have respect for its own laws. If the Government persisted in this unjust and tyrannical legislation, they would produce in this country a situation in which the people would have to say to the Government that until they repealed these unjust laws, until they took away these harsh, tyrannical and wicked laws from the Statute Book of the country they must refuse to obey their laws at all. Everyone understood what that meant. Everyone understood, and nobody understood it better than an Englishman, the right of the individual passively to resist an unjust law. And when they had in this great country of over three hundred million people, a population without votes, without the power of resisting in any way that people in other civilised countries were able to resist, what other resort had they, what could they do but to have recourse to methods of passive resistance, but to suffer in the only way that they possibly could in order to bring home to the Government the strength of their feelings, the strength of their indignation and their own determination never to accept such laws as those which took away the liberties to which they were entitled? (Loud cheers.)

India's Spiritual Weapon.

They had not got votes, but they had got in this country a strong spiritual determination among the people to stand for what they conceived to be right, to stand for what they conceived to be just, and to suffer for the protection of their fellowmen from one end of this Indian Empire to the other, and whether it was people who were suspected of violence in Bengal, whether it was people who were suspected or perhaps, as the speaker would say, expected to take part in movements which might lead according to the Government to the commission of crimes of violence, whether it was people, as it might very likely be, say, of this Presidency, who were supposed to be the hidden hand behind strikes or any other popular movements which were occurring, whether this Act fell upon them, or no matter where it fell, they had to consider it not from the point of view of an individual, not from the point of view of their own individual personality, of one person or another—they might be safe or he might be safe, well, he did not know he would be particularly safe, (laughter)—this man might be safe or that man might be safe,—but it was his business as a good citizen to see also that his neighbours and his fellow-citizens were safe, and they meant to do that. (Hear, hear.) It was no use trying to comfort them, trying to put them off by stating that these Acts would only operate against certain people and the law-abiding citizen had nothing to fear. Even a law-abiding citizen had something to fear, the possibility of being unjustly accused of crimes which he had not committed. It was not because they did not want anarchists to be dealt with by the law, —it was essentially of more vital importance to them than to Government itself that these crimes should not be allowed to flourish, because the anarchist was, as they knew, the greatest enemy of a constitutional and law-abiding agitation,—it was not because they had any sympathy with anarchists, that they were opposing measures of this kind, but because they were going to insist upon the elementary principles of justice being applied to every individual. If they did not resist these Bills now and did not make the voice of the country heard in no uncertain terms when they were under consideration and if when passed they did not also make it clear that their protest was not going to cease even after the Bills were passed, the people of India might give up all hope of ever realising that goal of independence under the British flag, of the status of a self-respecting and respected nation in the world for which they were striving. (Loud cheers.)

MR. C. V. VAIDYA.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya said these Bills could not be condemned too often. He had so far disbelieved Rudyard Kipling's maxim that East was East and West was West. He now thought, after these Bills were introduced, that the maxim had something in it. It was only in the West that a judge could be found to recommend such a legislation, and it was only the Western members of the Legislative Council that could be found to stand for those Bills. Lord Chelmsford had proposed the Reform Scheme which would illumine his Vicercyalty, and he (the speaker) earnestly appealed to his Excellency not to give his sanction to this legislation, which was the most abominable piece of legislation, which ever disgraced the Statute Book of any civilized country.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, that afternoon her spirit troubled and indignant against the injustice and tyranny of this threatened legislation which sapped the very foundation of their self-respect, she went into a temple where the great, beautiful, dauntless and immortal spirit,—Mahatma Ghandi—lay stretched on a bed, and it was in communion with that great spirit that she learnt the courage that was needed to give to them the only message that any of their trusted leaders might give, and that was that they should not trust this man or that man, but as a united body, as one indignant soul should stand up and deliver themselves from the evils to come of this legislation. It was against the spirit of their culture, their civilization, and their religion to accept counsel of violence even against their enemies. She thought deliverance would come best from an indomitable dedication of their lives unto death, so that the unborn generations might be delivered from the threatened tyranny of to-day's proposed legislation. She was only a woman—and a woman in the shadow of death—but she would say that dying though she might be, if a hundred or ten or even one of them was ready with her to lay down life to prevent the Bill being passed, then she would promise by the blood of that victorious martyrdom that those that would live would be free from such legislation. (Loud and prolonged Cheering.)

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant said it fell to her duty to close the meeting which had been listening to voices so diverse in their tones, but so unanimous in their desire for liberty. Several lines of thought had been laid before the meeting. Allusion had been made in the beginning by Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer to that speech of the Viceroy in which he claimed for repressive legislation the credit of having kept India quiet during the perilous days of the war. It seemed to her that when the Viceroy spoke that, he forgot that his predecessor, Lord Hardinge—(loud cheers)—had stripped India of troops in the days of the autumn of 1914. India was left unprotected by forces either of her own soldiers or of the British, and that the Defence of India Act was not passed until 1915,—considerably after these troops went. They had heard also from Mr. Horniman how the bureaucracy, the oligarchy, were likely to use the weapons placed in their hands. She would remind them in connection with that of the very general principle that when a nation increased its army, when it increased its weapons of offence, when it was seen arming itself to the teeth, then it was that another nation feared aggression, and the cry of to-day was not that nations shall arm themselves with weapons of force, but that they shall demobilise themselves in order to ensure peace and safety. So they might say to the oligarchy that if they desired peace in India they should demobilize themselves of their weapons of aggression.

Passive Resistance.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said she would now come to a point where she thought it was her duty to say that she did not agree with some words that had fallen from that same eminent speaker. She knew that during the next few weeks there would be much talk about that question—the question of passive resistance. She would ask them, before they embarked upon that struggle, to count their forces and realize on what they entered. She knew that small minorities in England had carried it out successfully, such as the Quakers, who were trampled down, in resisting, under the hoofs of the cavalry, under the feet of the infantry, who broke up their meetings, but who (the Quakers) met over, and over and over again together until after a struggle of a century or two the conscience of England was awakened to the wrong that was being done. There was nothing more difficult in the world than to carry on a movement of passive resistance. She knew it seemed easy She knew that sometimes a man like Mahatma Ganchi, dealing, as he had done, with a comparatively small area, with a clear and distinct issue, that something in force had to be resisted at personal pain and agony—under those conditions—had to his own immortal glory, led some bodies of his countrymen to victory. But she asked them to remember before they began the resistance, unrelated to the cause of resistance, over a land counting its people by millions and not by a few lakhs,—to realize the nature of the struggle. They could refuse to obey an unjust law, but the law must touch them before they could resist it. They might refuse to obey an unjust order, but that order must be issued before they could resist it. And, while she knew they could refuse to pay taxes,—they could do this, that or another thing, unanimity of the people was necessary in order to bring such a struggle to a rightful conclusion. So she would say—rightly as Sarojini Devi had remarked, a man or a woman might sacrifice himself of herself rightly and nobly— anyone might offer himself or herself at the altar of the Motherland,—let those that incited crowds to action realize that the responsibility was on their lips, who fired the crowds on to a course they might not realize, and let them take care that they themselves did not escape, while

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BLACK BILLS.

WEAPONS OF OPPRESSION.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED FIENDISH MEASURES.

At the meeting held on Friday afternoon at the Morarji Gokuldass Hall, Mr. B. G. Horniman, presided.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta addressed the assembly. He apprehended that in a few days the dark measures would be placed on the Statute Book. He said it was an irony of fate that when so much had been said and heard about the principles of self-determination, liberty and justice during the past few months, the bureaucracy in India were forging such weapons of repression of which even the German Militarists might well be proud. He referred to the latter days of the Moghul Empire when the Nizams, and the Nawabs, who were deputed to reign on behalf of their Emperor, broke through the Imperial chain and established their own independent kingdoms. He asked if a similar incident was going to happen if the bureaucracy was trying to proclaim independence from British authority, and set up its own kingdom, based on weapons which were aimed at suppressing what yearning India felt for justice, freedom of speech and freedom of association? Perhaps the audience did not know that Mr. Montagu in whom so much faith had been placed by the people, was a magician. A liberal-hearted Englishman, a member of Parliament had written a pamphlet exposing the methods of the Police. In a debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, who was then Under-Secretary of State for India, attacked this member furiously and shamelessly in order to shield the Police from exposure, thereby preventing the document from coming out to India. Such an incident showed Mr. Montagu in his true colours. He was giving reforms with one hand and repression with the other by allowing the Indian bureaucracy to pass these Bills into law. The Bills again were not based on any real necessity for the suppression of anarchical crimes in the country, because the revolutionary movement was very infinitesimal—the anarchists were a drop in the ocean of Indian humanity. Of course they had no sympathy with the anarchists, but it could not be denied that most of the revolutionary crimes in India were due to disaffection at the methods of administration that obtained in the country. The monstrous clauses dealing with sedition would not spare leaders such as Mr. Horniman, Mrs. Besant and others. And the speaker feared that when such leaders were gone under the operation of the new Act, the public life of India would also go.

No Time to lose.

The Bills would soon pass into law. There was no time to lose. It was not enough to hold one meeting or two. Hundreds of thousands of meetings not only in Bombay but in every other part of India should be held to protest vigorously against the Bills.

The Law member was playing the role of Father Aesop in the Imperial Legislative Council in trotting out the analogies of the burglar and the snake, which were meant not for serious people such as they but for little children to be amused with. "Trust not in the words of Princes" was a dictum of Shakespeare which applied with greater force to the bureaucracy in India, whose soothing promises made to the ear were consistently broken to the heart. Therefore they could not trust the bureaucracy even when they promised that the Bills would be temporary.

Only, if they conferred together and devised the means by which a united and strong protest could go from this country to England and to the bureaucracy at Delhi, would their effort be crowned with success in the long run.

Doctor Savarkar who spoke in Marathi, delivered an address which was loudly cheered by the audience.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said the crisis, at which they stood at the moment in regard to the proposed repressive legislation, which it was almost certain would become law in a few weeks, almost a few days, was one of the gravest, the most serious that had arisen in this country during the last few years, —perhaps during the whole history of English rule since the Mutiny. Because whatever might be the intention—he did not say it was not an honest intention—whatever might be the intention with which these Bills had been introduced, namely, to deal with seditious, violent, anarchical crimes, to his mind there could be no doubt whatsoever that the moment the Bills became law, from that time onwards they would be used, as weapons of repression had been used by the bureaucracy, to try to stifle free political development in the country. Just at the moment when they had the proposed scheme of reforms on the anvil, when that scheme of reforms was going to be put into shape and brought into law, what was it that they (the people) had to face and the Government had to face in regard to this matter? They knew perfectly well that there existed a very strong possibility, almost a probability, that this scheme of reforms when placed before them when it was brought into law, would prove to be a scheme falling very far short of the expectations and the demands of the people of India. If that happened, and he would say there was a possibility of its happening, then it must certainly be followed as they knew and as they were determined, by a very strong agitation in this country in order to get that Reform Scheme either overturned or amended so as to satisfy the political demands of the people of India. But when that time commenced for this agitation to be set on foot, was it to be believed for a single moment that with weapons of this kind the Government of India were not going to use them in order to try and stifle all political agitation and give the scheme of reforms a clean and clear run? That made it, from one point of view, of such essential importance, to resist the proposed legislation to the utmost of their power. Supposing a time limit was put on the Bills, supposing the legislation had been introduced by a reformed Government, in a reformed Council with some measure of responsibility to the people, was there a single man in the audience, he (the speaker) asked, was there a single patriotic honest subject of the King-Emperor, who was ever going to consent to see, not perhaps his own personal liberty, but the personal liberty of his fellow-subjects filched away from them by iniquitous proposals of this kind? The speaker wished everyone of them had an official copy of the Bills, and studied them in order to see the effect of the provisions of the Bills.

ffence against Principles of Justice.

Almost every line of them was an absolute offence against the most elementary principles of justice (hear, hear), and in every line, they made a breach in the wall of safe-guards by which innocent people were protected. The very first provision of the Bill which had been given the modest official title of Bill No. I of 1919, in regard to the possession of a seditious document, was an absolute negation of one of the first principles of justice. It laid down that the possession of a seditious document, no matter how it came into one's possession rendered one liable to be asked to prove that he had it not for an unlawful intention. Was there any possible means to prove such a thing, unless perhaps some telepathic means which could record people's thoughts? He reminded the audience that Mr. Patel thought the next step which Government might take would be to penalise people for thinking sedition! He (the speaker) said that step had already been taken in this Bill for in regard to thinking, man was thinking, and for not being able to disprove the assumption, he might be sent to jail or be punished in any other way the mercy of the Court chose. The second thing about the Bill was that it defied the very sound, the most elementary principle in the administration of justice that a man's trial should not be prejudiced by bringing up against him anything that he might have in his past record, until the issue against him was decided one way or the other. It meant that possibly a policeman could produce the record of a previous conviction against the accused, which could not but affect in some degree the mind of the Court, though strong, and thus prejudice the man in the dock on trial against a second charge. Referring to the question of voluntary and habitual association with a person who had been convicted of sedition, he (the speaker) said he believed that they would have a poor chance if they once got into the dock, because they associated with men like Mr. Tilak (hear, hear), and others. Even in the Rowlatt Committee Report it was definitely and clearly stated, whilst making the recommendations, that the association should not only be voluntary, but that it should be of a criminal nature. But in the Bill under consideration the word "criminal" had been left out. One might have gone to a cinema (laughter) with Mr. Tilak or gone to have dinner with him, and that would be evidence of sedition. He felt tempted to say that there was no such amazing provision of law in any civilized or uncivilized country. If a man was once convicted of sedition, he would come under the category of what were regarded as habitual offenders, and the Court was allowed to take security from him for a certain period or to keep him under police supervision.

Horrible Provisions

The second Bill known as Bill No. II of 1919 contained all the amazing and horrible provisions for depriving the people of any sort of fairness in the trial. He declared it as his deliberate opinion that if anyone had sat down in a condition of fiendish ingenuity with the intention of devising a procedure by which innocent people could be deprived of safe-guards and checks which ought to be afforded them, he could not have succeeded in producing a more satisfactory Bill. (Cries of 'shame'). The Governor-General in Council might notify that in a certain area certain movements were on foot which might lead to the commission of scheduled offences, which might be found to be not merely offences against the State, but to include all sorts of offences, such as causing grievous hurt, strikes, ordinary rioting, religious riots, Bakr-id riots or anything of the kind against which the Defence of India Act had as they knew been so grossly misused. Then the special tribunals coming into existence to try the cases were not at all to record the evidence. All that the Courts could do was to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence according to whatever they thought fit to set down after the trial. It was all very well to talk of High Court Judges and these tribunals in order that they should command respect and confidence of the people. But the moment it

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 17th February, 1919.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.

Right thinking men of every land, it has been said, resolved within a week of the tragedy of the war that it should never be repeated if they could help it and that it was inevitable that some sort of creative action should follow providing something which would take the place of slaughter in settling future international disputes. Since then the necessity for such constructive action has been accepted by all belligerent countries and it has been universally agreed that, not only should the peace that is to come be honourable and just, but it should also contain positive guarantees of its own permanence. Such guarantees, it has been further agreed, can only be provided by the establishment of a League of Nations. The ideal of the League has been often defined and we are now far past the time for vague indications and pious aspirations. President Wilson has done the pioneer work, and the sheer pressure of events has convinced even timid and conservative minds that the day of the isolated national State is over and the era of international organisation has arrived. In short, a League of Nations is the indispensable instrument of peace and apart from it, there is no guarantee of permanency of peace.

The greatest task of the Allied Peace Conference was, therefore, the formulation of a practical scheme of the League. That task has been accomplished. The question now is: Does the scheme accord with the aims of the war and the essentials of a new world-order as defined by the Allied statesmen? President Wilson has always spoken the language of disinterestedness. If the glory of having defeated German militarism is chiefly Britain's and France's, the claim to have saved civilisation indisputably belongs to America. For, hers was the service of absolute disinterestedness. America did not come in merely to end the war. She came in to end all war and, in order that that purpose may be achieved, her great spokesman has insisted, beyond all other Allied statesmen, on the substitution of the principle of self-determination and on the establishment of an organization of peace—in short, on the gospel of Public Law as opposed to the Rule of National Force. He has been the only ruler who, from the beginning of the war, has consistently laid down any moral doctrine concerning the peace or has sought to construct a settlement consistent with the good, not of one nation or one set of nations, but of all peoples. Has he been able to infect the statesmen of the Allied countries with his enthusiasm for justice, self-determination, and self-governing democracy? We doubt it. There is not the slightest doubt that the Covenant which the League of Nations Commission has submitted to the Peace Conference, is a considerably different document from what President Wilson, if left to himself, would have drafted. The concessions which he has been forced to make are cynically attributed to the fact that "he has learned a great deal since he came to Europe." What has happened is that he has allowed his high mission to be perverted. Of course, considered as a realisation of the negative aim of preventing war, the scheme to which he has given his adherence leaves little to be desired—provided always that it is clearly understood that the fundamental condition of the League is that, not only the enemy but the neutral States also must be its members. The Covenant, indeed, prevents the reversion to armaments, conscription, balances of power, and secret treaties. But do all these exhaust the essential conditions of an honourable and just peace? "Strategic frontiers" and "annexations" still remain sanctioned.

President Wilson always insisted that the only arrangements to which he would be a party would be those which would "tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples" under democratic forms of Government and that the only changes of territory to which he would consent would be those which would give their populations "a fair chance of life and liberty" and were made with their consent. Does he now feel sure that the new theory of mandatory power is consistent with the principles he thus laid down? Is he satisfied with the negative achievement of having secured the prevention of war—an achievement which gives a fresh lease of life to imperialism and exploitation of weaker nations and which throws overboard the great principle of self-determination? The prevention of the institution of war will not avail humanity so long as the motives which prompted all wars still continue. These motives are the greed of power, land and wealth which has hitherto characterised the dealings of "Great Powers" with subject or "protected" peoples. There is no guarantee in the Covenant that the subject and "protected" peoples will not be made to sacrifice their fundamental right of self-realisation? Hitherto strong States exploited the weaker ones by their brute strength. What the draft Covenant now virtually proposes is that they will continue to be exploited by peaceful methods—by a group of Powers instead of individual Powers. The Covenant lays down that the wishes of the people concerned must be a principal consideration in the *selection* of the mandatory. But why should their consent be not deemed the principal consideration for deciding whether there should at all be any mandatory or the time when the "protection" of the mandatory should be withdrawn? Equally deplorable is the omission of any provision regarding the right to self-determination of countries like India, Ireland and Egypt. The Covenant, in short, does not contain the guarantee that within a stated period the League shall become a League of Free Nations. After all the hopes and expectations that have been formed, it brings but a message of deep and bitter disappointment to those who had been led to believe that the world was to be free.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The election of members to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay by the Justices of the Peace is an absurd anachronism. It is a vestige of those old days when the beginning of local self-government was made in this city. It was so long ago as 1792 that this "order" of the Justices of the Peace was created by George III. in Bengal. They were required to take oaths of allegiance to the Crown and their chief work was to employ scavengers for sweeping streets and making roads. To obtain funds for the purpose they were allowed to assess houses and levy taxes on them. Without going into the history and development of this institution in Calcutta, we may at once say that by Act 2 of 1865 what may be termed the Municipal Corporation, selected from the Justices of the Peace, was constituted in Bombay. It is well to remember that most of these Justices were either business men or rich men, who were in the good graces of officials. A number of them were officials themselves. They were not representatives of the people, nor were they regarded as such. They were nominated by Government. Of course, it being the beginning of local self-government in Bombay, no direct representation was asked for by the people. But since the inauguration of that Act, the constitution of the Municipality has undergone most important changes and vast progress has been made in municipal government. The Corporation of 1919 is not the Corporation of 1868. In those days, when people little understood their civil rights and had little desire to exert what rights they possessed, it was all very well for a body wholly constituted by the Justices of the Peace to dominate municipal affairs. But now the position is different. The people understand what their rights are. They want to exercise them. They are interested in the welfare of the City as much as the Justices of the Peace are. They are anxious to discharge their civic responsibilities. The fundamental principle of all administration—no taxation without representation—appeals to them and they take their stand upon it. The system of election of representatives on the Corporation by Justices of the Peace thus stands discredited to-day and its abolition is universally desired. Nobody denies that they did some good to the City in the old days. But people can no longer tolerate members who do not enjoy their confidence. Most of the members elected by this order are such as do not deserve to occupy seats in what claims to be the most progressive and advanced municipality in India. In fact, the sixteen members elected by the Justices are little better than the nominees of Government. Referring to the list of candidates this year, we find that there are few who command the confidence of the people or have done any substantial work in the Corporation. Sir Dinshaw Petit stands foremost amongst the candidates who enjoy public confidence. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta has been doing good work in the Corporation. Among the new candidates Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia deserves to be returned as member. Although this time the election is going to be keenly contested, there being twenty-three candidates for sixteen seats, the public cannot be satisfied with it so long as it has the taint of privilege and Government favour. The public are for its entire abolition and the sooner it disappears in a general wide reform of the Municipal franchise the better.

A DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

We have often pointed out that the co-operative movement is fundamentally a democratic one, its object being to secure democratic control of the economical life of society and thereby to make Government malleable to the general will. There are few countries in which the success of this movement is more assured than in India with its tradition of a more or less democratic structure of economic life,—provided its natural development is not retarded by the bureaucrat's fetish of taking everything under his paternal control. It is not, therefore, surprising that an enthusiast like Sir Daniel Hamilton, who has done more to help the movement in Bengal than any individual, should take the opportunity of emphasising that in the progress of cooperation India may give a lesson to the world. Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society on Wednesday, he referred to the world-wide revolt of Labour against Capital and observed:

It is the same red flag with different degrees of redness which has been raised in Petrograd and on the Clyde, in America, in Bombay, in Madras and Khargpur, and though peace may be patched up from time to time, the flag will not be lowered until the present industrial system has given place to a better one in which Capital and Labour are one on the battle-fields of France and elsewhere. Capital and Labour have fought and died together mingling their blood in a common cause. Why should not the industrial system be transformed by the same spirit?

The movement, however, should not be regarded merely as a force tending towards unifying and harmonizing the interests of Labour and Capital. Its potentialities as a political system are no less immense. As Sir Daniel Hamilton said:

If Lord Southborough would care to tour for a few weeks round the districts of Bengal, where the cooperative movement is working, he would see there a political system growing up which would be a lesson to the world, a system in which the party politician would be as dead as the dodo and in the presence of which the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme would be transformed into something greater and better.

But that these potentialities may become realities, it is essential that the movement should be entirely popular in its constitution and its working as it is in its aims. The duty of the Government in this matter, therefore, is clear. India is only now beginning her industrial career, and, Sir Daniel said, "it rests more with the Government than with anyone else before the Labour flag assumes deeper root to see that in the new industrial era which is dawning, masters and workers become co-workers in the various industries, the men having their representatives on the directorates." More. It is for Government also to see that, while the movement lacks no help, direct or indirect, they can give, its development is not hampered by bureaucratic control.

Notes of the Day.

Persia's Need.

Persia has done well in placing her case before the Peace Conference. Russia and England divided Persia into two spheres of influence and a neutral belt without the knowledge or consent of Persia. Russia was to look after the northern sphere and England reserved to itself the southern portion. Between the two there was a neutral belt, in which the two Powers were at liberty to seek concessions simultaneously. This arrangement left precious little of Persia to herself, but that apparently was no concern of the Powers. But the day of redemption is fortunately come. Russia has repudiated the agreement and set the northern sphere free. It is not too much to hope that Britain also would do the same and leave Persia to herself. The Persian deputation is perfectly entitled to ask for the political and economic freedom of Persia, restoration of the integrity and evacuation of foreign troops. Specially, in view of the news from America that a powerful syndicate is being formed there to exploit Persia, such a step has become more urgent. If only Western Powers would not be so much anxious for the salvation and "civilisation" of Eastern nations, matters would right themselves. As we have pointed out very often, what is wanted is a self-denying ordinance.

Syria.

Emir Feisul has submitted his case to the Peace Conference. But France, who is on the look-out on her own account, seems to have set up one Chekri Ganem. The point to be noted is that both claim independence for Syria. The Arabs urge that Syria is able to manage herself and if foreign technical help is needed, it will be paid for in cash and not in freedom. Likewise Chekri Ganem claims independence for Syria, but wants France to be entrusted with the task of giving friendly advice. It is clear that France has put these words into the mouth of this Chekri Ganem. Why should Syria limit herself to France? If indeed it is in need of any advice there is the whole world willing to give it on price paid "in cash and not in freedom." As we already know, France has an eye on Syria. The friendly advice would in practice amount to dictation and we shall not be surprised if, in a few years, it develops into of zone of influence, free hand and annexation. Therefore, whatever this Chekri Ganem may think, the Peace Conference should drop the idea of this "French friendly advice."

"Grave Obstacles"!

We are told there are grave obstacles in the way of the Arab demand that they should not be divided into spheres of influence. Now what are these obstacles? An agreement entered into before the Arabs entered into the war dividing Greater Arabia into spheres of influence under which France took Syria and Great Britain, Mesopotamia? If this is the only difficulty it is neither grave nor insuperable. What England and France did may have been all right under old conditions, but since secret diplomacy is to be anathema maranatha these two Powers must undo what they did. Besides, though Syria must have self-determination and autonomy if the Arabs want it, there is no reason why the suzerenity of the Sultan should be impaired.

Late Nawab Syed Mahomed.

The news of the death of Nawab Syed Mahomed, which we published on Saturday, has been received with regret throughout the country. Nawab Syed Mahomed was well-known as a staunch Congressman and presided over the National Assembly in 1913 at its Karachi session. He was a great believer in Hindu-Moslem unity and as a leader was much respected by Moslems and Hindus alike. Time-serving was never his failing and in all matters affecting the interests of his country he firmly and devoutly adhered to the side of his countrymen. Both on the Madras and Imperial Legislative Councils he served creditably, being Mr. Gokhale's colleague on the latter Council. Of late he had retired from public life, but he never wavered in his devotion to his country's cause.

Sir P. C. Ray.

We publish elsewhere an appeal, signed by Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Sir Nilratan Sarcar, Dr. Brajendranath Seal and other well-known leaders of Bengal, for a fund to commemorate the conferment of Knighthood on Professor P. C. Ray, one of India's two greatest living scientists. The amount appealed for is quite a modest one—we should say too modest—a matter of Rs. 5,000 or so, with which it is intended to constitute a fund for the award periodically of a gold medal and prize for the best original investigation in Chemistry, published by an Indian. We do not know why the promoters of the movement each of whom alone could have easily subscribed the requisite amount, have fixed so modest a limit to the Fund, especially as it is rightly emphasised in the appeal that "the occasion should be commemorated in some permanent manner in recognition, not merely of the services of Dr. Ray as a distinguished investigator in Chemistry, but also as the founder of a School of Chemistry in India."

Justice P. R. Das.

We congratulate Mr. P. R. Das on his elevation to the Bench of the Patna High Court. Mr. Das, to whom the honour has come comparatively early, is a brother of Mr. C. R. Das, and a staunch Home Ruler. He bears a striking personality and has been known to be an acute lawyer. His address in the Parmeshwar Ahir case, before the Patna High Court, will be remembered as one of the finest performances of forensic ability. Mr. Das has always shown himself to be independent and, we have no doubt, his translation to the Bench will be amply justified.

Indian Propaganda in England.

In an illuminating article "Our Position and Prospects in Britain" St. Nihal Sing, in a recent issue of the "Commonweal," while laying great stress on the necessity of very vigorous and effective propaganda work in England, says:—

"If the election has any lesson for us Indians, it is simply this: that we ourselves must study the British situation as it affects us, that we ourselves must carry on our public propaganda in Britain, and that we must not confine it to only one or two sections of the British people, but must do our best to put our case before all parties. Let us by all means consult sympathetic Britons and let us seek their aid. But to continue the old policy of throwing the responsibility upon non-Indian sympathisers in Britain to carry on our propaganda and to permit them to make use of money voted by the Indian National Congress and other parties for purposes of propaganda as they think fit and even against the advice and entreaties of Indians will be suicidal. For one thing, it exposes us to the jests of our opponents, who say that we lack capacity and men to conduct even our propaganda for self-government, not to speak of our Government itself."

"The Time has Come."

In the "Contemporary Review", Sir Andrew Fraser has written another article, in which he examines the machinery of the provincial government suggested in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. While strongly disapproving of the scheme suggested by the Indo-British Association, he approves generally of the machinery suggested in the report. At the end of the article he says something which our bureaucrats may well note with great advantage to themselves, and much profit to Indians—the more especially as it comes from one of their own order. He states:—

"The time has come when *something of real national life* must be given to the people; and that this self-government in India, now adopted as the steadfast policy of the British nation, a thing that the circumstances in justice demand, I entirely concur. There has been a *great development of character* in India. I have seen it growing in geometric progression for twenty or thirty years."

IMPORTATION OF DRIED FRUITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 15.

Owing to improved tonnage facilities the Food Ministry has arranged for importation of more dried fruits, prices of which have been reduced. The maximum retail price of dates has been fixed at six pence per pound as from March 3rd.

DISCUSSION ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. midnight Feb. 14.

The plenary sitting of the Peace Conference is being held to-day to discuss the League of Nations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

MANDATORY SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF ENEMY COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The text of the League of Nations Covenant is published.

The preamble states:—"In order to promote international cooperation and secure international peace and security by the acceptance of the obligation not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of just and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in dealing with organised peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this treaty adopt this constitution of the League of Nations."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The opening articles declare that the action of the covenanting parties shall be effected through the meetings of representative delegates at stated intervals at the seat of the League or elsewhere and through the meetings of the Executive Council and permanent international secretariat at the seat of the League at more frequent intervals. Each contracting party at the meetings of delegates shall have one vote, but not more than three representatives. The executive of the council shall consist of representatives of the United States, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and four other states who shall be selected by the delegates.

The Council meetings shall be held once annualy at the seat of the League or elsewhere. Any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the world's peace may be dealt with at such meetings and an invitation shall be sent to any power to attend the council meeting at which matters directing its interests are discussed. No decision is binding unless such invitation is extended to the president and until the States shall summon the first meeting of the representative delegates and Executive Council.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Article VII lays down the conditions of admission to the League of States which are not signatories to the Covenant and requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States in the body of the delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including the Dominions and the Colonies.

Article VIII states that the high contracting parties recognise the principle that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament are fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.

The high contracting parties agree that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections and they direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant on such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of the countries which are unable to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no wise to conceal from each other the conditions of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information regarding their military and naval programmes. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the foregoing provisions and military and naval questions generally.

PRESERVATION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

In Article X. the high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and the existing political independence of all members of the League. The Executive Council shall advise how this obligation shall be fulfilled where the aggression is carried out or threatened.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

Article XII says the high contracting parties reserve the right to take action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard peace. Each of the high contracting parties is entitled to draw the League's attention to the circumstances likely to affect international peace or the good understanding on which peace depends.

The high contracting parties agree in no case to resort to war without previously submitting unadjustable disputes to arbitration or enquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendation by the executive council and will not even then resort to war against a member of the League which complies with such award or recommendation.

The award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the Executive Council's recommendation shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute. The court of arbitration shall be a court agreed upon by the disputants. The high contracting parties agree to carry out in full good faith any award. If the award is not carried out, the Executive Council shall propose the best steps to give effects to it.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Provision shall be made for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, which shall be competent to determine any matter submitted for arbitration. If a dispute arise between members of the League, which is likely to lead to rupture and which is not submitted to arbitration, the high contracting parties agree to refer the matter to the Executive Council and the parties concerned shall promptly furnish statements of their case.

Arrangements are made for the publication of the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement and appropriate explanations where a settlement is effected. If the dispute is not settled, the Council shall publish all the necessary facts and explanations and recommendations, which the Council think just for a settlement. If this report is unanimously agreed to by the Council, other than the disputants high contracting parties agree not to go to war with any party complying with the recommendations.

If any party refuse to comply, the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations, but if no such unanimous report can be reached, the majority and minority statements and recommendations shall be issued and provision made for reference by the Executive Council of the dispute to the representative delegates who are designated the body of delegates, who are thereupon vested with the Executive Council's power.

BREACH OF COVENANTS.

Article XVI declares that if any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII it *ipso facto* is deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to severance from all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether member of the League or not.

INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE.

It shall be the Executive Council's duty to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of League shall severally contribute to the armed force to be used to protect the League's covenants. The high contracting parties agree mutually to support one another in financial and economic measures under this Article in order to minimise the resultant loss and inconvenience and will mutually support one another in resisting the special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State and will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties cooperating to protect the League's covenants.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Article XVII deals with disputes between members and non-members of the League or between non-member States. The high contracting parties agree that non-member States shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership of the League for the purposes of the dispute and the executive council shall thereupon immediately institute an enquiry into the circumstances and meritts of the dipute and recommend the most desirable action.

Should a non-member power refuse to accept the obligations of membership and take action against a member of the League which, in the case of a member of the League, would constitute a breach of Article XII, then the provisions of Article XVI are aplicable against the State taking such action. If both the disputants decline to accept the obligations of membership for purposes of their dispute, the executive council may take steps to prevent hostilities and bring about a settlement of dispute.

It is laid down that the League is entrusted with the general supervision of trade in arms and ammunition which the countries in which control of this traffic is necessary.

ADMINISTRATION OF ENEMY COLONIES.

Article XIX deals with the "Colonies and territories, which in consequence of the late war ceased to be under the sovereignty of States formerly governing them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world. The principle should be applied that the well-being and development of such peoples should form a sacred trust of civilisation and securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the League's constitution.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to the advanced nations, who by reason of their resources, experience or geographical position can best undertake this responsibility and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

SEMI-INDEPENDENT COMMUNITIES.

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised, subject to rendering administrative advice and assistance by the mandatory Power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

"Other peoples, especially those in Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals and the prohibition of abuses such as slave trade, arms and liquor traffic, prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and military training of natives for other than police purposes and defence of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

A MANDATORY COMMISSION.

"There are territories such as South-west Africa and certain Pacific islands, which owing to the sparseness of the population or small size or remoteness from centres of civilisation or geographical contiguity to the mandatory State or other circumstances, can best be administered under the laws of the mandatory State as integral portions of it, subject to the safeguards abovementioned in the interests of the indigenous population. The mandatory State shall render to the League an annual report with reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter. The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a mandatory commission to receive, and examine the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and assist the League in ensuring the observance of terms of all mandates."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BUREAU.

Article XX states that the high contracting parties shall endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own and all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and agree to establish as part of the organisation of the League a permanent labour bureau. The League is appointed the instrument to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all its members. All international bureaux henceforth constituted shall be placed under the League's control, also existing bureaux if the parties to it agree.

FUTURE TREATIES BETWEEN STATES.

No treaty or international agreement hereafter entered into by a member of the League shall be binding until registered with the secretariat of the League, who shall publish it as soon as possible. The body of delegates will periodically advise reconsideration by members of the League of the treaties which have become inapplicable and of international conditions, the continuance of which may endanger the peace of the world.

The high contracting parties accept the present covenant as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms of it and solemnly engage not hereafter to enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. The present and future members of the League are bound immediately to take steps to procure release from such inconsistent obligations.

The final Article XXVI provides for the effectiveness of amendments to the covenant when ratified by States whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

"A TURNING POINT IN WORLD'S HISTORY."

WILSON ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb., 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

PARIS.—The special interest evinced in to-day's plenary session of the Peace Conference was increased by the knowledge that President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil and M. Leon Bourgeois and other prominent statesmen were going to speak.

President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations Covenant and emphasised that the occasion was a turning point in the world's history.

Lord Robert Cecil followed the President and in the course of his speech emphasised that it was not sufficient to denounce war, but that international competition must be prevented by the cooperation of the nations. The League must improve the conditions of labour by international arrangement. The League must not be a new version of the old alliaances. Each nation must work for the happiness of the other countries. Thus the League would be both their glory and their safeguard.

Signor Orlando whole-heartedly supported the principle, which to day was a tangible reality. He described the League as a 'charter of life born in the sorrow and anguish of countless dead.'

POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—President Wilson speaking at the Peace Conference, said he was happy to say that the report was unanimous from the representatives of fourteen nations, viz., the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Serbia. Reading the document the President commented on Article 15, saying that a misconception might arise regarding the sentence:—If any party should refuse to comply, the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation.

The President said:—"There is in possession of a particular power a piece of territory or some other substantial thing in dispute to which it is claimed it is not entitled. Suppose the matter be submitted to the Executive Council for recommendation, diplomacy having failed, and suppose the decision favours the party which claims the subject matter of the dispute as against the party in possession of the subject matter. Then if the party in possession of the subject matter merely sits still and does nothing it has accepted the decision of the Council in the sense that it makes no resistance, but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute. In such a case it is provided that the Executive Council may then consider what steps shall be necessary to oblige the arty against whom judgment has gone to comply with the decisions of the Council."

Commenting on Article 19, the President said that before being embodied in the document it was the subject of very careful discussion by the representatives of five greater parties and in the end their unanimous conclusion was embodied in the article. After the reading of the entire document the President said there was practically at no point any serious difference of opinion or motive as to the objects sought. There was a heartening undertone of high resolve and enthusiasm. At no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything, but suggest the best means to accomplish the maintenance of peace upon terms of honour. Very great significance lay in the fact that the result was reached unanimously. The result was the unanimity of wills which no nation would run the risk of attempting to resist.

STRUCTURE OF THE LEAGUE.

"The document", continued the President, "is in nothing so simple as in the structure it suggests for the League of Nations, namely, a Body of Delegates, an Executive Council and a Permanent Secretariat. When it came to the question of determining the character of the Body of Delegates we were well aware of the feeling which is current throughout the world that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance—a feeling that if the deliberative body of the League were merely a body of officials representing the various governments, the people of the world would not be sure that some mistakes which officials had admittedly made might not be repeated. You cannot have a representative assembly of twelve hundred million people, but if you leave it to each government to have if it pleases one, two or three representatives though only a single vote, it may vary its representatives from time to time and may originate a choice of its representatives if it should have several in different ways. Therefore, we thought this was a proper and very prudent concession. This body has unlimited rights of discussion of anything falling within the field of international relationship and it is specially agreed that an international misunderstanding is everybody's business, because it may affect the peace of the world. To safeguard the popular power as far as we could of this representative body, it is provided that when the subject is submitted not to arbitration, but to discussion by the Executive Council it can, upon the initiative of either one of the parties to the dispute, be drawn out of the Executive Council on to the larger forum of the general Body of Delegates to cleansing, clarifying and compelling the influences of publicity so that those things destroyed by light, may promptly be destroyed by the overwhelming light of universal expression of condemnation of the world."

A CONSTITUTION OF PEACE.

"Armed force is in the background and if the moral force of the world does not suffice physical force shall. But that is the last resort because this is intended as a constitution of peace not as a league of war. It is not contemplated that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for cooperation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning Labour. There are many ameliorations in labour conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be very great usefulness in the League's Bureau of Labour. While men, women and children who work have been in the background through long ages and sometimes seemed forgotten, now there comes into the foreground a great body of labouring people of the world upon whom the great burden of sustaining the world must from day to day fall who go to bed tired and wake up without the stimulation of a lively hope. These people will be drawn into the field of international consultation. There is a very great step in advance in the mere conception of that. There is an imperative article concerning publicity of all international agreements. Henceforth no member of the League can claim any agreement valid which is not registered with the Secretary-General in whose offices it will be subject to examination by anybody representing a member of the League. The duty is laid upon the Secretary-General to publish every document of that sort at the earliest possible time."

END TO ANNEXATIONS.

"We are done with annexations of helpless people. In all cases of this sort it shall be the duty of the League to see that the nations assigned as tutors, advisers and directors of those peoples shall look to their interest and development before the interests and material desires of the mandatory nation itself. There has been no greater advance than this. The great Power which has happily just been defeated put intolerable burdens and injustices upon the helpless people of some of the colonies it annexed, its interest being rather their extermination than their development and its desire being to possess their land for European purposes and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in those places to a higher level. Now the world says there is an end to that."

A NEW LIGHT AND A NEW HOPE.

"Under their tutelage the helpless peoples of the world will come into a new light and a new hope. I think I can say of this document that it is practical and humane and that there is a pulse of sympathy in it. The conscience of the world has long been prepared to express itself in such a way. In the administration of affairs of more than one of the great states represented here, the humane impulse has already expressed itself in dealings with their colonies whose people were yet at a low state of civilisation. We have had many instances of colonies being lifted into the sphere of complete self-government. Many terrible things have come out of this war, but some very beautiful things also. The miasma of distrust and intrigue is cleared away. Men are looking eye to eye and saying:—'We are brothers and have a common purpose. We did not realise it before, but now we do realise it and this is our covenant of fraternity and friendship.'"

COMMENTS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

EARLY DISCUSSION IN CONFERENCE PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

PARIS.—Discussing the League of Nations, Mr. Makino, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, insisted on the importance of the scheme and said when it came up for discussion he would make proposals.

Mr. Barnes emphasises the economic burden now weighing on all peoples and hoped that war factories would be completely abolished. He rejoiced to see an embryo international labour charter in the League.

M. Venezelos and the Chinaman Koo completely approved of the scheme.

Emir Feisul made reservations regarding Article IXX. with the object of safeguarding the rights of peoples he represents and asking for the support of the Powers whom they have chosen.

M. Clemenceau, replying to a question by Mr. Hughes, declared the report would be tabled by President Wilson for discussion as soon as work was sufficiently advanced.

M. Bourgeois said it was necessary for each State to maintain forces which when united would safeguard the decisions of the League. He hoped the scheme would soon be the law of nations.

President Wilson departed for Brest at 9-20 this evening.

MANDATORY GOVERNMENT

TASK BEFORE FRANCE AND BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 16.

PARIS.—Regarding the question of mandatory government, it is pointed out that some States ruled by mandate, whatever government is established, will for a long time have to be supported by a visible military force. France and Britain will be lucky if they have not to maintain strong garrisons in the Asiatic countries, for whose government they accept responsibility.

In Mesopotamia, where already under the British military rule a beginning has been made in the gradual introduction of limited self-government by the appointment of influential natives to various posts, the boundary through the Syrain desert has yet to be settled. The question is whether the line shall be drawn along the edge of the settled region or whether between Mesopotamia and the Arabs of the desert there should be a sort of No-Man's-Land with a real boundary on the other side.

BOUNDERIES OF TRIPOLI.

Other boundary questions, for example between Egypt and Tripoli and between Tripoli and Tunis, will be matters between Italy and Britain and Italy and France respectively. The conference will doubtless content itself with a formal recognition of the British protectorate over Egypt.

"A HISTORIC DOCUMENT."

WELCOMED BY ENGLISH PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

The League's Covenant is hailed by papers as an historic document drafted in an atmosphere of good faith postulating complete honesty in dealings between the signatories and foreshadowing a better and wiser Government of the world. Though President Wilson's personal triumph is acknowledged it is pointed out that the modified form of the Covenant indicates that he has learned a great deal since he came to Europe and pride is expressed that so much of work of Englishmen is visible in the League and that the mandatory principle is based on the relations between Great Britain and India and the Dominions. The recognition of the Dominions as nations is welcomed as not the least significant feature of the Covenant.

ORGANISED BRITISH LABOUR.

GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

FAR-REACHING CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 16.

Following upon last week's unofficial strikes, organised labour this week begins a constitutional campaign for far-reaching claims, which, if secured, are likely considerably to increase the cost of production. Miners, railwaymen and transport workers tatalling about a million and a half are the classes immediately concerned.

The miners' claims, which a deputation from the Miners' Federation is submitting to representatives of Government to-day, includes, a six-hour working day, thirty per cent. increase in wages and full wages to demobilised miners during unemployment.

The National Union of Railwaymen's demands, on which the Union will open negotiations with, the Board of Trade and Railway Executive Committee on February 12th, include double pay for overtime and Sunday work; night work to be paid at the rate of a time and a half; the war increases of pay to be made permanent; and equal representation of the Union in the management of all the railways.

The Transport Workers' Federation is demanding a 44 hour week and a twenty per cent. increase in the wages of piece-workers.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

OTTAWA.—New regulations empower the deportation of undesirable alien enemies, also empower courts to order internment, on the complaint of local authority or of any person considered sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community.

CRISIS IN BELFAST.

MILITARY OCCUPY GAS WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

The troops marched into the Belfast Gas Works and electric power station early on Saturday morning. The Lord Mayor issued a proclamation stating that having finally received an assurance of military support he would be glad to receive the names of volunteer workers to carry on Municipal service.

BELFAST STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

The ballot of the Belfast strikers has rejected the provisional settlement.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

PARIS.—China has authorised the statement that the reports that Japan attempted to influence the Chinese representatives in Paris are entirely unfounded. No secret of the Chino-Japanese treaty was ever concluded or proposed and there has been no exchange of notes granting Japan any territory in Shantung or elsewhere in China.

MR. MONTAGU RETURNS TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 16.

Mr. Montagu has returned to London from Paris.

DISCUSSION OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

PARIS.—Mr. Churchill arrived here from London by aeroplane at the close of the plenary session of the Peace Conference and requested that the Russian problem be discussed. Representatives of the Powers postponed the discussion until to-morrow.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

A communique from Paris states that Messrs. Hughes and Dulles explained the British and American points of view to the Reparation Commission.

PAY OF INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS.

INCREASED FROM 1ST DECEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

The Secretary of State for India informed a deputation from the British Medical Association that improvements in pay for the permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service both Military and Civil, approximating to thirty-three per cent. on the present rates of military pay had been approved of from December 1st last. The object of this measure was to attract European candidates of the highest qualifications. Mr. Montagu said he was of opinion that it was desirable that the Medical men should enjoy, as fully as possible, opportunities for private practice. No further restriction in this connection was contemplated.

The deputation expressed satisfaction and promised cordial cooperation in securing recruits.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND COMMITTEE.

THANKED BY GENERAL MARSHALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd 11-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

General Marshall telegraphed the Committee of the Indian Soldiers' Fund of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem thanking them and the contributors to the fund for their work on behalf of the Indian troops in Mesopotamia.

ARMENIAN BISHOP THANKS INDIAN TROOPS.

FOR KINDNESS TO ARMENIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

A Port Said telegram states that the Armenian Bishop thanked the Indian troops for kindness to the Armenians. Indian soldiers frequently saved the lives of Armenians and the instances of Indians rescuing the Armenians and handing them over to the authorities occur daily. For example, recently five orphans, their ages ranging from fourteen to four, were brought in. The youngest had been thrown into water by the Turks and rescued by an Indian soldier.

NEW SCHEMES OF IRRIGATION

IN EGYPT AND SUDAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Sir Malcolm Mollwraith said, new vast schemes of irrigation of Egypt and the Sudan were under consideration. It was proposed to irrigate for cotton cultivation an immense tract by two new dams one on the Blue Nile, the other on the White Nile. Government Engineers were convinced that there was an ample supply of water in flood time for both Egypt and the Sudan even in a bad year. It was only necessary to ensure its storage and distribution when the river was naturally low.

TILAK LIBEL CASE.

MR. TILAK CROSS-EXAMINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

The Tilak libel action was resumed today. Cross-examined by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Tilak said he was of opinion that the murder of the official, Rand, was due to the harshness of the measures adopted during the Poona plague. He denied that he abused Rand. He pointed out the defects in Rand's administration. His writings had nothing to do with the murder.

Sir Edward Carson asked:—Did the writings of the "Kesari" tell plague-stricken people that British soldiers were no better than beasts?

Mr. Tilak replied:—That was what the Indians complained of.

Sir Edward Carson pointed out that Lord Sandhurst visited hospitals' compounds and found no truth in the charges.

Mr. Tilak replied that he did not know what inquiries Lord Sandhurst made, but he knew there were four hundred complaints.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. ANTHONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. A. H. Anthony, ex. Deputy Auditor General for India.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

The hearing of Mrs. Besant's appeal to the Privy Council has again been postponed owing to the illness of Lord Phillimore.

LORD SINHA SWORN IN AS P. C.

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

Lord Sinha has been sworn in as Privy

MR. DEVEDHAR ON SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

LORD WILLINGDON INVITES MR. DEVEDHAR TO MADRAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the East India Association Mr. Devdhar described the work of the Servants of India Society, Sir Richard Lamb presiding. Mr. T. J. Bennett and others testified to the value of the work of the Society.

Lord Willingdon deplored the premature death of his valuable friend Mr. Gokhale which, he said, was a heavy loss to India at so critical a juncture in her history. He heartily acknowledged the co-operation and selfless devoted work of Mr. Devedhar and the Society during his Governorship of Bombay and specially mentioned the report of Mr. Devedhar and other members of the Society which had greatly assisted the Government to settle the trouble in respect of Land Revenue Assessment in the Kaira District. This was a good example of the right kind of co-operation between the Government and the people. (Cheers). If they could get the people to drop unmerited suspicions and realise that "bureaucrats" were in India to try to do their best for the country, progress would be much more rapid. He hoped to find a vigorous branch of this Society in Madras. If not he would be strongly inclined to send for Mr. Devedhar to assist in making it efficient.

MR. DEVEDHAR'S PROGRAMME.

During his stay in Britain Mr. Devedhar visited the educational, social and economic institutions and studied the political and democratic movements. He spoke in London, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge Etcetera, dealing amongst other things with the political situation in India. England's opportunity for work in India, the co-operative movement in India the condition of the labouring classes in India and women's education in India. He studied the English, Scottish and Irish co-operative movements and now hopes to go to Denmark to study agricultural co-operation there.

WAR GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS.

ARMY ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Feb. 16.

An Army Order states that the minimum war gratuities payable to the regular army officers range from £35 to Second Lieutenants to £370 to Lieutenant-Generals. The rates for Generals and Field-Marshals will be fixed by the Army Council. Officers who have completed over a year's service receive certain additional sums in respect of each additional month up to a maximum of forty-eight such increments.

The Army Orders states that in the case of India and garrisons east of the Suez, officers and men who would be eligible for demobilisation if they did not form part of the oversea garrison and if they were not required for garrison purposes pending relief will, as far as possible, be relieved during the present trooping season. Such officers and men are not eligible for full bonus but are eligible for half bonus from May 1st if not demobilised then. If any of these are not sent home for demobilisation during the present trooping season except through their own fault, they will be eligible for full bonus retrospectively to February 1st until they are sent home and demobilised. Those who are retained until the next trooping season pending relief are eligible for full bonus from February 1st.

DARING DACOITY AT GARIA

ASSAULTS ON INMATES OF HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Information of a sensational dacoity committed on Friday at Garia in the southern section of 24 Parganas is to hand. It is stated that the dacoity took place at about 1-30 a.m. yesterday at a house on Bhuthnath Sadhukhan (an oilman and timber merchant) at Garia Road, about five minutes' walk from the local police station. A number of Hindustanis dressed in khaki trousers and shirts and carrying daggers and lathis, broke open the door and effected an entrance. The owner of the house woke up and seeing dacoits, raised an alarm, whereupon he was stabbed with a dagger, causing a nasty wound on his back and penetrating the lungs. Neighbours hearing the noise raised an alarm and the police came soon after. The dacoits were at the house for about an hour, assaulted the inmates, took possession of cash and ornaments valued at about Rs. 2,000 and bolted. The injured man was removed to the hospital.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

TAMIL DISTRICTS LEAGUE'S VIEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Tamil Districts League has resolved that the deputation proceeding to England should consist of people wholeheartedly supporting the Delhi Congress and has suggested the names of Messrs. Venkataramier, Narashimhier, Rangasamiengar, Prakasam, Narayanamurthi and Chakkrai.

Official and Personal.

Lady Elcho has arrived at Government House.

AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS!

(Continued from page 5.)

they were sending others to a sacrifice. She granted that liberty was worth any sacrifice, laying down life, a hundred lives, one after another. But she asked for wisdom as well as enthusiasm. She asked for careful consideration before any particular weapon was taken up. She realized that in this matter everybody was suffering, because it was right that the whole nation should rise against a legislation which might strike a few. But she did plead for consideration and thought, and they should think what weapons were available before they took up that last resource of a despairing people—passive resistance.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant for presiding at the meeting, said there might be differences of opinion as to how they should proceed, but everybody should first consider to what extent he was prepared to offer self-sacrifice. The leaders might suggest to them what way they should proceed, but it was the people's business to examine the suggestion that might be offered; but whatever they did they should not allow future generations to charge them with cowardice. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND "ROWLATBILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—According to a telegram published in the "Hindu" of Madras, Messrs. Banerjea and Shastri, abstained from joining the rest of their non-official colleagues, when it was decided by them to have nought to do with the Select Committee. Every self-respecting Indian would be pained at the ill-advised step of these gentlemen in withholding support from the decision unanimously arrived at by their colleagues. In the face of the Hon. the Home Member's callous remark that notwithstanding the solid and unanimous opposition of non-official opinion to the black bills, the Government was bound to enact them into a law, the decision of the non-official members to refuse to cooperate with the Government in rushing through the abhorred bills, would have come as a relief to the strained feelings of the people. Their action would have been hailed with joy by the whole nation, as it would have thrown the whole responsibility for the doings of the Select Committee and the subsequent enactment, leading again to a harvest of what it would be premature to describe at this stage, upon the official members.

But Mr. Banerjea could not consistently with his amendment, refuse to sit on the Select Committee. It will therefore be seen that he had to pay for the amendment which was on the face of it an attempt to temporise with the bureaucracy, when it was made clear by it, that the will of the gods is unchangeable. Well, Mr. Banerjea had to reap the fruit of his own folly. But what made Mr. Shastri join hands with him and allow the rest of the popular representatives to stand in the cold? Some of our countrymen and particularly those who are in the forefront of national life, have an immoderate regard for the prestige of the bureaucracy. They may be conscious of the fact that the bureaucracy on its part does not feel the least compunction in riding rough-shod over their own feelings or the feelings of the people whom they represent, these two worthies feared that in leaving the Council Hall, they would be considered as "showing disrespect to the Viceroy." Queer idea this of respecting the dignity of the servants of the people. I would like to recommend to these gentlemen a perusal of a text-book of English parliamentary history and get their ideas in the above connection amended accordingly. It is a point of good breeding to have respect for the feelings of others. It is equally a point of honour and good breeding to have respect for one's own self. The bureaucracy would not have the cheek to impose their arbitrary will in a spirit of wantonness upon a docile and sheepishly meek people, if those who have been blessed with the privilege of representating us in its Council chambers, had not schooled themselves into the suicidal habit of caring more for the dignity or prestige of others than their own. It behoves us therefore to impress upon our representatives in the bureaucracy's councils that we expect them to stand by us as self-respecting men.—Yours, etc.,

V. B.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

MR. PATIL'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following few lines in your paper:—

As Mr. Chintamanrao V. Vaidya opposes the Bill, he "lays it down" that any body who inter-marries loses his Hindusim, whatever may be his beliefs. (And this is an argument of all the opponents of the Bill.)

Some years ago he wrote in "the Leader:" "I would lay it down that whoever believes that he is a Hindu or even professes to be a Hindu, whatever may be his beliefs, in reality he is a Hindu. I would allow every person to be of the religion he believes himself to be."

Will Mr. Vaidya please explain, how these ideas concur with each other?—Yours, etc.

B. V. KORSLEKAR.

Dadar, Feb. 13.

AWARD FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 15.

The Gazette contains the following awards to officers of the Indian Army:—For valuable services in East Africa:—

O.B.E. (Officers):—Captain C. T. Graham and Captain G. M. Millar.

Promoted Brevet-Major:—Captain R. M. Jacob.

THE BLACK BILLS.

(Continued from page 5.)

judicial officer, whether a High Court Judge a District Magistrate or a Munsiff, or a stick or stock or stone, was invested with powers of such kind, it took away the checks and safe-guards which should surround a trial. Then again the Court was empowered to decide as to whether the whole or any part of the proceedings should be disclosed to the public. If a man was arrested, imprisoned for a short time or sent to the Andaman Islands, not a word, not a whisper was to reach the outside public if the Courts decided that nothing should be let out. Was there anything more awful than this anywhere or at any time in the history of the civilized world? Nothing seemed to be more horrible than thus spiriting away people without any publicity, in absolute secrecy, even without their friends or relations knowing what had happened to such unfortunate people! Further, if seditious crimes were prevalent, the Bill gave power to Government to arrest any people without trial, without any sort of investigation except by what might be called the investigating authority, who would be sitting *in camara*, in a Star Chamber as Mrs. Besant had termed it to hear evidence without allowing for its cross-examination, without any possibility of the statements against the accused being tested by them. These were the broad things enough to satisfy them that they were not going to sit down under a legislation of this kind.

Ground of Humanity.

There was the broader ground than that, which was humanity. None of them would like it to be said that the people of India ever allowed themselves to be defiled so far as to submit to such laws which took away their liberty without trial, in secrecy and at the whim of the executive. Especially when India had helped to win the great war with her blood and treasure without stint and without reserve, and when the principles of freedom and justice were going to prevail in all countries in the world, was it to be thought that India alone should be given such measures? It was incumbent upon them all to regard this legislation as not merely directed against people who had committed offences against the State, but even against those suspected of so doing. The legislation would end Indian liberty and safety, because the safety of a citizen was the safety of the people as a whole. The measures might prevent a man from taking part in journalism also. They all knew what this meant. It therefore behoved them to consider what they were going to do when these measures were passed into law, as he was afraid, they would be. The speaker said he was not going into any details on the point. They had got to show they could never and would never accept the proposed legislation. It was not a question of using 'any and every means'—a phrase found in the Bills—to carry out their object.

Make a Moral Stand!

It was that they had to make a great moral stand against the iniquitous Bills. He (the speaker) then referred to what had happened on the 11th of December. (Loud cheers) in this city. He said that over 30 thousand people or more, perhaps half a lakh of people were in the streets outside the Town Hall, ready if necessary to be shot down, but ready to stand there under all circumstances in order to assert their right to express their voice as the voice of the citizens of Bombay. The same sacrifices might have to be made, the same dangers might have to be faced, to prevent the slur intended by the Bills from being thrown on India. Referring to the personal remark made by Mr. Mehta that the public life of India would be wiped out if some patriots were spirited away, he (the speaker) said though it was a flattering statement as far as he was concerned, he did not believe it and could not accept it, because he knew what the spirit of the country at the present time was. The spirit of the rising generation was—he believed, and more than that, he knew—that for every one of their leaders who would be taken away, who would be struck down under the provisions of laws of this kind, another would rise up. (Hear, hear and cheers.). He had no doubt about that himself. In conclusion, he asked all of them to ponder over these things very carefully, and prepare themselves for the sacrifices that might have to be made in the very near future. (Prolonged cheers).

Dr. M. B. Velkar, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, said Mr. Horniman represented that type of Englishmen who could be called empire-consolidators.

SYRIAN CLAIM FOR INDEPENDENCE.

FRANCE'S FRIENDLY ASSISTANCE SOUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 16.

PARIS.—The Peace Conference Committee yesterday heard a Syrian Representative, Chekri Ganem, who claimed independence of Syria and suggested that France should be entrusted with the task of giving Syria friendly assistance.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

The rice market is steady to-day, offers of Rs. 310-8 for big mills. February delivery were refused, small mills Ngasein quality were sellers Rs. 325, buyers 320 to 322-8-6. No business was done. Meedon was offered at 330 but buyers would not accept. Speculators transactions were February 3,000 bags at Rs. 307-8 to Rs. 308, March 35,000 bags Rs. 312-8 to 313, April 25,000 bags Rs. 319-0 to 320, May 15,000 bags Rs. 323 to 327-8. Paddy is firm and unchanged. The "Rangoon Times" published a statement supplied by a merchant that as the Indian shippers have not been granted export licenses for March and April they have had to buy rice from merchants who have obtained licenses the transactions being on a C. I. F. basis Bombay port. Holders of licenses thus obtain an easy profit. The contentions that the Food Commissioners' intention is fustrated by middlemen as prices are C. T. F. transactions which should be stopped, while selling prices in Bombay afford large profits to dealers there, Bombay Prices should be reduced so as to benefit the consumer even if the middlemen's profit are cut.

MOSLEMS AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE TO SIND MUSSALMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

In a speech at the joint durbar at Sukkur of Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts, the Governor of Bombay said that he had spent a great part of his life in Muslim countries and therefore took interest in the welfare of Sind Zemindars, 90 per cent. of whom were Mahomedans. He thanked them for their unwavering loyalty, their creditable contributions to the war loan and their hearty support in supplying men to the Sindhi Company.

Referring to the problems of the Peace Conference he said that they must be very anxious about the safety of their Holy Places. In Delhi he had discussed these questions with the Viceroy and could assure them that the Indian Government would back them up and would place their views before the Peace Conference.

Referring to agricultural questions he advised the zemindars to grow good cotton which was a most profitable crop. He paid a compliment to the Mulla schools and announced an extra grant of Rs. 30,000 in the next year's budget. He also referred to the good work done by the Honorary Magistrates and the Jirgas of Upper Sind, which do work of criminal courts.

TILAK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

A "C. M. Gazette" special cable says:—London Feb. 1:—Mr. Justice Darling is ill and the Tilak case, will not be resume this week.

NUMISMATISTS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Numismatics Society of India was held in the rooms of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Whitehead, I.C.S., when there were present Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., Capt. Whittel, Mr. J. G. Covernton, Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mr. Kotwal, Mr. Vicajee Taraporevala and other Indians interested in the coins of ancient and mediæval India and Central Asia. Suggestions were discussed for making the activities of the Society better known in Europe and America. At present the contributions made by the members to research in coins, are printed as a supplement to the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Various suggestions especially by Capt. Whittel and Mr. Hamilton were made with a view to the increased utility of the Society and it was resolved that in order to popularise the science of numismatics and provide facilities for students of inspecting coin collections in the various Indian museums the Government of India may be approached through the Director-General of Archæology. After the routine business on the agenda relating to the balance-sheet and the election of the office-bearers, the President and Mr. Kotwal displayed rare coins from their private cabinets, some of the most interesting being what are known as surcharged coins. The latter included a few of the silver pieces of Sasanian mintage which were re-struck by the Ephthelites or White Huns. The process is similar to that of the Egyptian papyrus or modern school-boy's slate, the old writing on which may be rubbed out and new written. Mr. Whitehead who is an authority on Moghul coins, produced several Greco-Baktrain and Indo-Iranian specimens. Accident or excavations continue to bring to light large quantities of Sasanian coins in the Punjab pointing to Persian domination of the North-West Frontier of India or at least intimately close commercial intercourse with Persian territory. Mr. Hamilton displayed remarkable Persian *sanads* which conclusively solve one of the enigmas of numismatics in India. The *sanads* show that the Alamgirpur of the coins is an *alias* for Bhilsa in the Gwalior territory. If the suggestions made by the Secretary of the Society to Government, are adopted increased interest in the science of numismatics will be ensured, the educative value of which is already being appreciated by Indian princes and men of wealth. The Society's proposals for co-ordinated research should receive earnest attention from private students and owners of coins who often work on the same of pieces arriving at identical results. If a central Numismatic Bureau were established it would obviate re-duplication of research.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The market ruled very quiet and dull with buyers holding off in all sections and very little trade offering. There was some inquiry for tea shares in which transactions were reported in Gohpur, Panchoni Dhunseri, all new concerns, and also in Durrang. Coal shares were neglected and Industrial were very poorly supported. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—New Beerbhom 61, Semla Kendra 21.
Jute: Kamarhatty 560, Waverley 13-14.
Tea:—Durrang 64, Gohpur 13-4, Panchoni 2-8 p.
Miscellaneous:—Enamelled Ironware 4-12 p, Frank Ross 13-12, Indian Standard Wagon (ord) 3 p, Nagpur Clay 14-14, Tata Industrial Bank 3-4 p.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-6 to 74-10.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

Contributions collected at the public meeting, Shantaram's Chawl on 15th February through Miss Desai:—

	Rs.
A subscriber	1
Miss Indumati Sanghvi	1
Mr. Vithal Bapooji Rane	1
Miss Tehemina C. Patel	1
Miss Motlan M. Modi	1
Miss Ratan M. Modi	1
Mr. Amarchand Poogabi	5
Mr. Abdealli Adamji	1
Mr. Jaherbhai Badrudu	1
Mr. Salebhai Abdulhussen	1
Mr. M. Abdul Ghani	5
Mr. Hakim Mahomed Amu	5
Mr. M. Mubin	5
Through Mr. Ramnarayen Juhar:—	
From Mr. Ramnarayen Juhar	10
Mr. G.	1
Mr. K. Singh	1

POLITICAL SENSATION IN LONDON

PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. L. GEORGE AND MR. ASQUITH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

A "C. M. Gazette" special cable says:—London Feb. 4:—Some political sensation has been caused by the publication in America and the reproduction here of the correspondence which passed between Mr Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George immediately prior to the former's resignation. Mr. Asquith admits that the then existing War Cabinet failed to control the departments which were sometimes obstructed, in consequence. Mr. Lloyd George foretells the fate of Rumania. Both deny having had any hand in the publication of the correspondence.

BOMBAY COURT MARTIAL.

ACCUSED'S CAREER.

The General Court-Martial, assembled at Colaba for the trial of Lieut. McCarthy, was resumed on Saturday morning.

Examined by Capt. Trapman the accused said he received the letter from Mr. Payne solicitor, written to Deen and Co., on the 18th January to take proceedings threatening against him. He was arrested on the afternoon of the 16th. He thought if he paid to his creditors he would be set free. He and another officer borrowed money from Bishambardas and Co. That officer wanted Rs. 250 and he wanted Rs. 300. That was about 12th August. That officer signed a promissory note. That officer gave money in his (the accused's) own hand. Before he left Rawalpindi he told Bishambardas that he was going to see Capt. Roberts, who had also signed the pro-note. He saw Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. and told him, in the presence of Superintendent Priestley, where Capt. Roberts lived. The latter lived as a booking agent under the name of John Harmond.

The accused continuing said that he wrote a letter to Bishambhardas saying that his cheque for Rs. 400 ought to be torn up as promised. He wrote to him in September.

Q:—Do you swear that you wrote to him in September?

A:—Yes.

The accused then said that he was born in the city of Montivideo, South America in 1892. When war broke out he was in New York. He was then agent for different firms earning over £80 a month. As soon he heard that England had declared war he enlisted on 7th August 1914 in Lord Strathcona's Horse, First Canadian Regiment. He landed in England about the middle of November 1914 and he was stationed at Salisbury Plain. On the 28th January, 1915, he went with the advance guard to France. He was promoted Acting First Lieut. in June, 1916. He was present at the second battle of Ypres when he was wounded. He was six weeks in hospital. He had ten days' leave.

On the 7th December he received a wire to report at the War Office for commission in the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles. He remained in England till the end of March 1916. He volunteered for the 6th East Kents in France.

On the 2nd July 1916, he was wounded at Arras. He was sent to King's College Hospital, London, where he remained there until the end of September. When he rejoined he was sent to the East Coast. In the middle of August he was invalided, because he was bitten by a mad dog. He was sent to the Pasteur Institute in France.

Continuing the accused said he owned property and he had some share with his three sisters. His father was a missionary.

Cross-examined by Capt. Angier, the accused said he was a commission agent and travelled with goods. He knew how to carry out business transactions. He did not know that when he went to borrow the money he had to give security. He believed that one could borrow money in India on the same conditions as in New York. He thought that when he gave a cheque he was responsible for Rs. 400.

The practical value of his cheque which he allowed to be dishonoured was nothing at all. When he went to Bishambhardas he had in mind the previous transaction with Deen and Co.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

LIVELY SCENE IN COURT.

"SMALL MAN" CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 13.

The sitting of the Special Tribunal to-day was made more lively and interesting by the passage at arms between the Court and Mr. Norton while the latter was cross-examining witness Abdul.

On the Court assembling, Mr. Shabuddin, for the prosecution continued the examination of witness, after which Mr. Norton commenced cross-examination. If the course of the examination witnessed said, he was aware when he left his house on the day of the rit, that the Police were at the Chaupal. The Tahsildar was present since the 17th as also the Joint Magistrate asked why he did not run to the Police for protection when he knew they were in the village, witness said, they were big men and he was only a small one. Mr. Norton pressed his question.

Justice Tudball: He says he is a small man.

Mr. Dalal: He says he is not respectable enough.

Mr. Norton: Respectable or not respectable, why did he not go?

Mr. Wallach. It depends on the purse.

Mr. Norton: Don't say that to me, I know you mean a long purse for bribing and the Police will not give protection unless bribed.

Pressed by the Court, witness finally answered that he was afraid though he subsequently admitted he knew several policemen and one of his own relatives was in police service.

Afterwards Mr. Norton was questioning witness' relative to the identification, particularly of Jankidass of Khankhed. In reply to questions, witness stated he had not obtained receipts from Jankidass for two payments of Rs. 15 each the witness had made towards a loan of Rs. 50 he had taken from Jankidass, because witness had trust in him. Mr. Norton pursued his questions on this point when Mr. Alston, Commissioner, remarked that witness instead of putting the sum of Rs. 40 might take a big bite from the cherry and say he had paid off the bond nearly.

Mr. Norton: Why, you can hang him as well as believe this witness.

Mr. Alston: What he says is not at all incredible.

Mr. Norton: I am concerned with a much more serious matter. Either witness hopes to wipe out the debt of Jankidas were hanged or because he suspected Jankidas was cheating him. Witness wanted to see him hanged.

Mr. Alston: (As a matter of practice):—Certainly not, if you know this country.

Mr. Norton: I know much more of this country than you do, certainly as much as anybody in this Court.

Justice Tudball (trying to pacify): As far as this class of men is concerned, his death will not put an end to the debt. It will be recovered from his heirs with absolute certainty.

MR. ROY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After this, matters calmed for a time when Mr. Hari Mohan Roy started questioning the same witness with reference to witness'—asservation. Yesterday he actually saw Gulsher being beaten. Mr. Roy put several questions to discredit the witness.

Justice Tudball interjected: It is exhausting my patience.

Mr. Roy: I am showing witness is one of those men who will not stop at anything. My point is this man could not have seen anything and is lying.

Justice Tudball: It is appoint for argument.

Mr. Roy: No, it is not, my Lord. My submission is witness could not see. He is lying.

Justice Tudball: It does not follow.

Mr. Roy: I shall show this fellow is lying at the time of argument. He says he actually saw Gulsher being beaten and who beat him?

Justice Tudball: He has not said that.

Mr. Hari Mohan: He has distinctly said something else.

Mr. Roy was explaining his point when Justice Tudball interrupted and remarked: "He says a crowd 200 or 250 surrounded him. Witness did not see on what part the blows fell."

Counsel then asked witness: "Did you see Gulsher's face or back?"

Witness did not answer: Counsel enquired the Court if the question was not relevant as a matter of identification.

Justice Tudball: How is it possible for him to say whether he saw the face or the back? He says he was hiding himself in Bhusa.

Justice Tudball added "You can go on with your cross-examination. Anything which is fit to go on record will go there. I am not preventing you from cross-examining.

Mr. Roy: I am showing his and Gulsher's faces were turned from each other and he could not therefore identify who beat him.

Mr. Alston: Is not that point for argument? During cross-examination by the same counsel witness was asked if while coming out of his hiding place under Bhusa he did not see corpses burnt in his compound a few paces, to the hiding-place. Witness said, 'no.'

Counsel doubted the statement and was proceeding to ask fresh questions when Justice Tudball interrupted and said he agreed he could not see from his hiding place corpses being burnt. It was impossible he could see there. Mr. Roy drew attention to the map on which the place where a number of bodies were burnt was indicated within a few paces of witness hiding-place. Counsel remarked it was strange he should not at all notice it if he came out.

Justice Tudball observed it was not at all strange. He could imagine a man being terror-stricken who could not see anything from his hiding-place.

Mr. Wallach interjected it also depended at what time the corpses were burnt.

Mr. Roy said they were told yesterday that the corpses were burnt while witness was hiding under his chappar.

Justice Tudball said no body was lying over that point. Counsel could see whether witness was telling the truth.

At the close of witness' evidence, Mr. Wallach put in some old settlement records which were admitted.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACCUSED.

JUSTICE TUDBALL ON SOME "INHUMAN BRUTES."

Feb. 14.

The witness Rasulbux was further examined to-day before the Special Tribunal. In the examination-in-chief the witness spoke of Kurbani and was proceeding to relate the conversation he had with Alibux, When Mr. Norton objected to the story going in, as Alibux was dead. He relied on Section 23 of the Evidence Act. Mr. Norton submitted the conversation was inadmissible, as it did not lead to Alibux's death on 18th September.

Mr. Alston said the Court had been admitting much evidence because the Court wanted to make, exhaustive enquiry and such evidence could not lead to the conviction of any individual. It would be most unfortunate if after two months they were to give up evidence connected with rioting.

Mr. Norton wanted his objection to be noted.

Mr. Alston remarked there were constant references to Kurbani. It would be most useful if they took all the evidence on that point.

Justice, Tudball said the prosecution wanted to show how the dispute leading to the riot arose.

Mr. Norton maintained that the incidents previous to the 17th had nothing to do with the riot.

Mr. Alston rejoined that the witness was going to show how the dispute arose.

Mr. Norton said they could not connect what happened two months before with the dispute.

Justice Tudball did not think the question before the Court was connected with Kurbani. It was connected with the trouble.

Mr. Norton, reading the Section, said the conversation had nothing to do with the ause of Alibux's death.

Mr. Alston put in that the Section did not refer to the cause of death, it only referred to the circumstances of death.

Mr. Norton again cited the words of the Section and showed that it referred specially to the cause of death and asked how what happened two months before could be connected with the riot.

Justice Tudball said, if there was no dispute regarding Kurbani there would never have been the riot.

Mr. Dalal added the riot would never have taken place.

Mr. Norton objected to all sorts of evidence irrespective of age and hearing being admitted.

Mr. Alston remarked it might be so, it all depended on the merits of the case.

Witness identified 52 accused in court against 48 he had identified before.

After lunch, Mr. Norton began the cross-examination. Witness said he was in Saharanpur since 8 or 10 days and stayed in the police camp. He had not made any reference to his conversation with Alibux before any police officer or the Government Pleader. He did not expect to be asked questions relating to Kurbani, etc., in the Court to-day. Referring to Rahimbux's death he admitted the conversation with Azimullah, who had told witness that Rahimbux was lying senseless on the floor or corn-bin in Alladi's house. Azimullah and Karmatali with two others who were lying insensible in the corn-bin were hiding. Witness did not know if the police took them out of it, but admitted Azimullah telling him that the police had dug him out of it. Neither Karmatali nor Azimullah had told him about their tapping at the bin.

MISTAKES IN IDENTIFICATION.

In further cross-examination, when witness was asked to look at one of the accused and say if he was in the riot, witness said he was shortsighted and could not see at a distance of 16 paces Mr. Norton asked the Court to note the fact. Another accused, whom witness had identified this morning as having been among the rioters, was made to stand up. Witness after moving nearer said he could see his face. Qestioned if he knew him, witness said "No. Similar was the case regarding another accused identified by witness this morning. Regarding a fourth accused, whom after considerable scrutiny witness had identified this morning, he said he knew him as the son of Nathu and had not seen him among the crowd. Witness saw him this morning and because he was Nathu's son he thought he might have been in the riot. (Laughter.) In fact, said the witness, he did not see him in the riot.

Some discussion followed regarding this witness' evidence. Mr. Alston said if the evidence was going to be impreached because of his mistakes, he opined that it must be tested. Mr. Norton pointed out the conditions under which witness identified persons who were absent and such a test could not be reliable. Mr. Alston gave it as his opinion that the admitted defect of the witness' sight could not make any difference regarding the witness' identification. At this stage the Court rose.

WITNESS DENIES PREVIOUS STATEMENTS.

Feb. 15.

On the court assembling to-day, Rasul Bax was further cross-examined. Replying to the Hon. Mr. Radhakishen, witness said that besides the enquiry re Kurbani by Darbarasingh on 7th September there was no discussion or dispute in Katarpur. Asked by counsel to identify Gangaram whom he had named yesterday, witness said he did not know his name. Asked to identify Hardwari, witness said he was Fakira and regarding a third, witness said he was Ishaqlal. Some others were shown and witness repeated his mistakes.

Replying to Messrs. Roshanlal, Durgaparasad and Mohanlal, witness either denied previous statements or gave mostly evasive answers. After some discussion between the Court and Mr. Mohanlal, when the latter asked witness which of the two roads to Khankhal from Dhanpura was shorter, witness admitted that the road via Katarpur was longer. There was no re-examination.

Mention may be made of the neappearance in the court of Mr. L. B. Goad, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and investigating officer, whose presence in court was criticised in the press. He was present throughout the sitting to-day.

Karamatali of Katarpur was the next witness taken up. When witness had deposed to his finding himself beside Rahimbux (deceased) on a charpoy in the compound of their house two or three hours after the midnight of the riot and his crawling to the pond near the mango tree, Justice Tudball enquired if those officials who found these men had left them there uncared for and added that either they must have been terribly afraid or most inhuman brutes.

Mr. Norton submitted that these men were handed over to some Mussalmans to be taken to hospital.

Mr. Wallach disputed the correctness of Mr. Norton's statement, saying that the two men handed over by the police were different men.

Mr. Alston suggested to Mr. Wallach that it was no use arguing the matter.

Mr. Norton enquired of Mr. Wallach who else were they if not these.

Mr. Alston told Mr. Wallach, "Dont argue. Say they are not the men."

Mr. Norton:—If you say these are not the men, you are bound to show me who are the others.

Mr. Alston:—You can ask him when he comes to argue it.

Mr. Norton:—As counsel I want to know.

"MOST INHUMAN BRUTES."

Justice Tudball:—All I can say is that those who left him there must be most inhuman brutes.

Witness was then asked to identify the accused. When he was identifying Crajju Sonhar, witness seems to have used abusive expressions towards him, whereupon the accused complained to the Court. Accused was not allowed to report the expressions and witness was warned to stick to answering questions put to him. The Identifications was not finished when the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch witness continued the identification, which lasted altogether an hour and a quarter. In cross-examination Mr. Norton made a point about the witness and Rahimbux being made over after the police had dug them out of the corn-bin. Witness denied its truth. Mr. Norton relied on the evidence of Darbarasingh, Masiullah and Gangaprasad and told the Court that witness had been made over and not left to die in the compound of his house.

Justice Tudball said it depended on the man to whom he was handed over, when Mr. Norton replied that he was handed over at the grove. Justice Tudball said, "We won't discuss it."

Mr. Norton gave references and then proceeded with the further examination of witness, which was not concluded when the court rose for the day.

STRIKERS AND NON-STRIKERS

SEQUEL TO DISTURBANCE AT COLABA MILLS.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged, on Saturday last, Maruti Bala and six other mill-hands employed at the Colaba Mills, with being members of an unlawful assembly, the object of which was to overawe, by force, men of the spinning department of the mills to strike work and with this object committing the offence of rioting.

Superintendent Cauty prosecuted. Mr. Vijayaker, pleader, appeared for the first, second, fourth and sixth accused, while Mr. Mahimker, pleader, defended the seventh accused.

WEAVERS *VS.* SPINNERS.

The case for the prosecution was that the men of the Colaba Mills went on strike on the 5th instant. The spinners returned to work on the 10th instant, but the weavers still remained out. On Friday afternoon last when the spinners came out of the mill to go home for their food, a number of weavers, who were waiting outside, asked them why they were working when the weavers did not, and told them not to resume work. Dhondu Moru, a jobber in the spinning department, told the weavers to return to work. But the latter refused to do so, and threatened to beat the spinners. After the mid-day recess the spinners went into the mill for work, but as soon as they started work, some of the weavers who had gone in, began to throw bobbins at the spinners; and the other weavers on strike, who had collected outside, tried to rush the mill and pelted stones at the glass-windows, causing considerable damage. The spinners then came out and drove the assailants out. The police were called and arrested the seven accused inside the mill. Three weavers and five spinners received slight injuries. One weaver received severe injuries.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Higginson, manager of the mill, deposed that all the accused were weavers, who had been still on strike.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vijayakar, the witness said about half a dozen weavers saw him on Friday and asked that the bonus should be paid at once. A notice had been posted at the gate informing the men that the bonus would be paid on the 22nd instant along with their wages. None of the accused were in the deputation.

Evidence was then taken with a view to identifying the seven accused as the men who had taken part in the disturbance.

The hearing was adjourned.

FIGHTING NORTH-EAST OF MERV.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 16.

A correspondent of "The Times" describes the repulse with heavy loss of a determined attack by the Bolshevist Trans-Caspian army on the joint British Indian and Russo-Turcoman, forces at Anankovo, fifty miles northeast of Merv on January 16th. A dense mist enabled the enemy to make a wide enveloping movement round the British left and rear and cut the railway from Bairamali nearer Merv, but the mist delayed his main attack until the line was repaired and Indian reinforcements were brought up. These attacked immediately with great gallantry and turned the tide on the flank.

Meanwhile, the enemy attacked most resolutely on the front, but a vigorous counter-attack by a handful of Russian gunners led by a private restored the situation and the Bolshevist resistance was broken.

The enemy's loss is estimated at 560. The enemy's main strength is Austro-Hungarian prisoners, who are anxious to return home. The Bolshevist censorship is very efficient. The prisoners appeared quite ignorant of the German debacle. They had been promised a passage home if they could break through to the Caspian, which they were told had been cleared of the British.

D. F. C. FOR CAPT. WALMSLEY.

GALLANT DEED AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 16.

The "Gazette" contains the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Captain J. B. Walmsley (Indian Army), who is described as a resolute and gallant officer and most efficient flight leader.

When on contact patrol at Salonika on September 4th his machine was set on fire. His observer having extinguished the fire, Walmsley descended to 500 feet in order to attack the enemy trenches. His machine was again hit and set on fire, but he succeeded in bringing the machine home, displaying marked skill and presence of mind.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

SECOND SESSION TO BE HELD IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

In connection with the second Imperial Press Conference, which will be held in Canada in 1920 (precise date yet to be fixed) Sir Harry Brittain, who organised the first conference, has been asked by the Empire Press Union to act as a link between members of the British press and the Candian press in making arrangements. Invitations will be issued to the press of the Dominions, Colonies and India in due course.

S. S. CASTALIA RUNS ASHORE.

ACCIDENT OFF PORT SAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

PORT SAID.—In a heavy southerly gale the British steamer Castalia (Bombay for United Kingdom) ran ashore thirteen miles from Newport Rock. The Suez Canal Company's steamer Hercules has gone to her assistance.

BRITISH PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons the Minister of Pensions stated that the Pensions Bill for 1918 would amount to fifty millions sterling.

SIR. P. C. RAY.

PROPOSED COMMEMORATION FUND.

The following influentially signed appeal is issued:—

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred on Professor Prafulla Chandra Ray. It is suggested that the occasion should be commemorated in some permanent manner in recognition, not merely of the services of Dr. Ray as a distinguished investigator in chemistry, but also as the Founder of a school of chemistry in India. It is proposed to raise a sufficient sum of money to constitute a fund for the award periodically (say once in two or three years), of a gold medal and prize for the best original investigation in Chemistry, published by an Indian during that period. A sum of at least five thousand rupees would be needed for the purpose, and it is hoped that there would be no difficulty in raising this sum if even small contributions are made by the colleagues, pupils, friends and admirers of Dr. Ray. Any contributions however small would be gratefully accepted.

Contributions are to be sent to Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose, Controller of Examinations, Durbhanga Buildings, Calcutta.

A correspondent writes:—People of Vijapur are grateful to Zaveri Lalubhai Girdharbhai for his generosity in opening a shop for the last nine months to give the poor people corn at so cheap a rate as 3 pice a "seer." In these hard times the shop has become a great help. May God bless him.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

35 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA ON SATURDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Saturday was 198 as compared with 195 on the preceding day, and 108 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 40 attacks and 35 deaths on Saturday as against 50 cases and 34 deaths on the previous day. There were 7 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox on Saturday.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLES.

A QUIET DAY ON SUNDAY.

Yesterday being Sunday the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills, and the Colaba Mills did not work. At the Colaba Mills there was some disturbance, on Friday last, caused by some weavers of the Mills, who have held out for a number of days. As a result of the disturbance three weavers and five spinners received slight injuries, only one man receiving rather severe injuries. Out of the strikers who caused the disturbance, seven were arrested by the police and were put up before Mr. Dastur, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday. On Saturday the spinners in the Mills worked as usual, the weavers again holding out. Yesterday, being Sunday, the Mills did not work. Thus the day passed off quietly yesterday.

RECEPTION OF RETURNING TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The Secretary of the Troops Reception Committee, Bombay, has issued the following:—

Since the beginning of this month there has been a lull in the arrival and departure of Troops in Bombay, but this is likely to be more than made up during the remainder of the month, as many Troops are expected to arrive shortly from service overseas and a large number of British Ranks will be leaving for the United Kingdom.

The Troops Reception Committee have not been idle during the past two weeks and a lot of quiet and useful work has been carried on at the Docks, including the establishment of the Library which was taken over from the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The Library will furnish books and magazines for the British Troops returning to the United Kingdom, but the supply is limited and the public are invited to send their spare books and magazines (not newspapers) to the Secretary Troops Reception Committee, No. 3, Shed Alexandra Docks.

It may be mentioned that several contributions have been received from, other Stations, including the sum of Rs. 292 10 0, subscribed by all ranks of the 2/91st Punjabis at Jubbulpore, Rs. 20 0 0 from the Indian Mathematical Society, Poona and another most acceptable gift consists £200,000 cigarettes from Lady O'Dwyer on behalf of the Punjab Comforts Fund.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Committee and should be addressed to the Secretary, Troops Reception Committee, No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The following Receptions will take place during the next few days on arrival of the respective Transports, and the exact times will be notified later.

2/42nd, Deoli Regiment from Egypt per H. T. "Mutlah" due 17th February, British Officers 12 Indian Officers 14, Indian Ranks 893.

78th Burma Labour Company from France per H. T. "Jehangir" due on 18th, British Officers 2, Indian Officers 5, Indian Ranks 509.

157th Combined Field Ambulance from Egypt per H. T. "Jehangir" British Officers 2, British Ranks 1, Indian Officers 4, and Indian Ranks 149.

Departures for the United Kingdom include the following:—

S. S. "Ulimarao" on 19th February British Officers 30, B. Warrant Officers 3, British Ranks 900.

NADWAT-UL-ULEMA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

Moulana Hajee Sir Rahim Bukksh K. C. I. E. President, Council of Regency, Chawalpur State has been elected President of the annual sessions of the Nadwat-ul-Ulema which will be held at Belgaum, in the 19th, 20th, and 21st April.

THE PRESS ACT.

SANJAYA PRESS SECURITY ENHANCED.

FROM RS. 500 TO RS. 2,000.

Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of, on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Ganesh M. Virkar, keeper of the "Sanjaya" Printing Press, also printer and publisher of the "Sanjaya", a local Marathi daily, was called upon to show cause why the order passed by the Court last year requiring him to deposit a security of Rs. 500, under Section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act, should not be altered, and the amount of security enhanced.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. M. S. Pandit, bar-at-law, defended the respondent.

The facts of the case as well as the proceedings of the first hearing, appeared in our issue of the 3rd instant.

On Saturday Mr. Pandit applied for a short postponement stating that Mr. Kolhatkar, from whom his client had purchased the press, was at Umravati, and that he had received no reply from his other witness Vamanrao Naik, who was at Hyderabad.

Mr. Bowen objected to a further postponement. The matter, had been twice postponed for the convenience of the respondent.

The Magistrate said it was not desirable that the matter should be postponed from time to time.

Mr. Bowen suggested that Mr. Virkar might be put into the witness-box and examined.

Mr. Pandit did not object.

MR. VIRKAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. G. M. Virkar, examined by Mr. Pandit, said that Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar was the owner of the Shrutibodh Printing Press, which witness purchased from him. He produced the agreement and deed of sale.

In reply to a question from the Magistrate witness said he purchased the press for Rs. 10,000. He paid Rs. 2,000 in cash and undertook to pay the balance of Rs. 8,000 to the mortgagee. In respect of the latter amount he had paid up Rs. 500. He borrowed Rs. 2,500 from Dr. Sathaye and paid Rs. 2,000 out of it to Mr. Kolhatkar. The "Sanjaya" was allowed to be circulated in libraries recognised by Government, but the old paper "Sandesh" was not allowed to be so circulated under a prohibition order. The "Sandesh" was published four days in the week, although, according to its declaration it was a daily paper. On the other hand, the "Sanjaya" was published daily. There was also a difference between the "Sandesh" and the "Sanjaya" in respect of subscription rates and the size of the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said it was not on account of the Government order forfeiting the security given by Kolhatkar that he purchased the press. It was not in consequence of that order that Kolhatkar had sold it to him, because he was in a position to give a fresh security. He purchased the press because he knew that it was a paying concern. He paid Rs. 1,000 to Kolhatkar before July 28 last and another sum of Rs. 1,000 on that day.

Questioned by the Magistrate witness said he had not repaid Rs. 2,000 to Dr. Sathaye. He had given a promissory note for the amount and had orally agreed to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

ENHANCEMENT URGED BY PROSECUTION.

Mr. Bowen submitted that the respondent had purchased the press from Kolhatkar to evade the Act. When the Government forfeited the security given by Kolhatkar, the declaration made by the latter as keeper of the press became annulled under Section 4 (2) of the Act on July 19, and the press could not be used on that day unless he made a fresh declaration. Consequently, on July 17, the respondent Virkar made a declaration as keeper of the "Sanjaya". Apparently the Magistrate was unaware at the time that it was the same press in respect of which the security given by Kolhatkar had been forfeited. If the Magistrate had known these facts, he would have proceeded under Section 5 of the Act, which provided that in the case of the press in respect of which a security was forfeited, the person who made a fresh declaration should deposit with the Magistrate a security of such amount which was not less than Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 10,000, as the Magistrate might think fit to require. Instead of that, the Magistrate regarded the respondent's declaration as a declaration which was being made under Section 3 of the Act and ordered that a security of Rs. 500 be deposited. When the respondent made his declaration he was aware of the fact that the press which he had purchased was a press in respect of which the security given by Kolhatkar had been forfeited. Counsel therefore, submitted that the name of the press and the names of the paper printed at that press had been changed merely with the object of evading the law, and asked that the order passed by the Magistrate under Section 3 requiring the respondent to deposit a security of Rs. 500 be cancelled, and he (the respondent) be required to deposit Rs. 3,000 as security under Section 5 of the Act. He thought Rs. 3,000 was a reasonable amount.

Mr. Pandit said the respondent had purchased the press out and out from Kolhatkar, and it was therefore now quite a different press. Its name was different, and it was kept by a different person. It was merely an accident that the press was located in the same building in which the old Shrutibodh press was working. Further, it was also in evidence that the Government had not objected to the "Sanjaya" being circulated in libraries, and Inspector Patwardhan himself had admitted that its policy was, to a certain extent, different from that of the "Sandesh".

DEPOSIT OF RS. 2,000 DEMANDED.

The Magistrate said that in his opinion that was a case in which Section 5 of the Act clearly applied. The circumstances under which the sale of the press had taken place were rather suspicious. He thought it was desirable that the original order for a deposit of Rs. 500 should be altered.

Mr. Pandit said that considering the circumstances in the case and the fact that nothing objectionable had appeared in the paper so far, the amount of security should not be more than Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Bowen said that considering the circumstances under which the security given by Kolhatkar had been forfeited the amount of security should not be less than Rs. 3,000.

The Magistrate then enquired of the amount deposited by Kolhatkar as security.

Mr. Bowen said that it was Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Pandit: It is a big jump from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000.

The Magistrate ordered the respondent to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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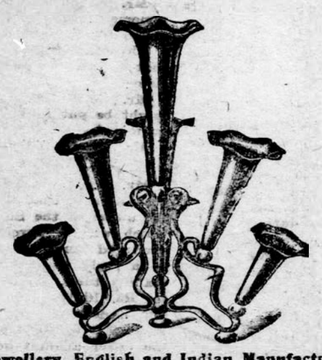

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.941	Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3	,,
Dew Point	68.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.785	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.0	,,
Minimum do.	68.4	,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NE,W,WSW,NW.	
Movement of Wind	111 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.	
	Feb.		h.	m	ft.	in.	Feb.		h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat.	15	m	11	44	27	5	15	m	5	41	17	1
Sun	16	m	0	10	29	0	16	m	5	35a	16	3
			0	20a	27	6			6	19	16	9
Mon.	17	m	0	40	28	9	17	m	6	9a	16	7
			0	55a	27	4			6	46	16	7
Tues	18	m	1	7	29	3	18	m	6	40a	17	0
			1	29a	27	0			7	12	16	8
Wed.	19	m	1	31	27	8	19	m	7	8a	17	8
			2	2a	26	5			7	39	16	10
Thur.	20	m	1	52	27	0	20	m	7	34a	18	5
			2	34a	25	9			8	8	17	3
Fri.	21	m	2	16	26	4	21	m	8	2a	19	4
			3	8a	25	11			8	41	17	9
									8	35a	20	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 15 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h.	8m.	Sunset	6h. 39m.
,, 16 (Sunday)	,,	7h.	7m.	,,	6h. 39m.
,, 17 (Monday)	,,	7h.	7m.	,,	6h. 40m.
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,,	7h.	6m.	,,	6h. 40m
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,,	7h.	6m.	,,	6h. 40m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,,	7h.	5m.	,,	6h. 41m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	7h.	5m.	,,	6h. 41m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	6h.	37·0m a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	22·8m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	6h.	8·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d	7h.	17·7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light showers are reported from the west Punjab. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess being considerable in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in the west of the division. Day temperature is slightly above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in North Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. In Rajputana humidity is generally below normal and temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess in the maximum amounting to 11 deg. in the western districts. Night temperature is in excess also in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is considerably above normal except in Central India West. Day temperature is in slight defect at coast stations in Kathiawar; with this exception both day and night temperatures are in slight or moderate excess.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur and Nagpur report 0.35 in. of rain each and hail also fell at the latter station. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above the average in the western districts; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues above normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in east Hyderabad and is below it in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal throughout, the excess being slight in the south and moderate in the north; night temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western depression has determined nearly general rain in Baluchistan. Pasni reporting 1.67 in. and Quetta 0.60 in. It is situated this morning over the south-west Punjab and north-west Rajputana and is causing heavy cloud in the sub-montane Punjab. Local rainfall is reported from north Hyderabad and the east of the Central Provinces and weather is slightly unsettled in the Central Provinces.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th February 1919—

The western depression has caused a few light falls of rain in north Baluchistan and is now crossing the north-west frontier. Temperature is still high in north-west India excluding Kashmir and in Berar and Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th Feby. was 30.12 ins.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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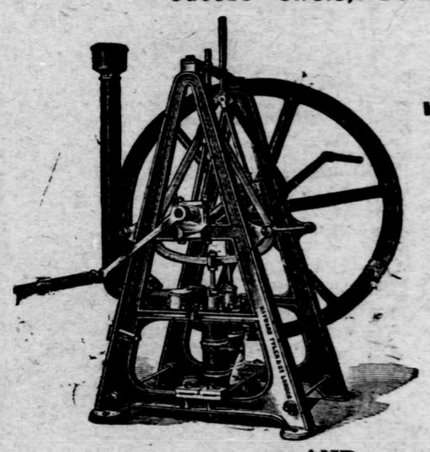

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